The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,848.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.............................. „ 2 8
Third Ditto................................ „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee .... | „ Bushire ....
„ Guadur .... | „ Linga ....
„ Muscut .... | „ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas. | „ Muscut ......
„ Linga .... | „ Guadur ....
„ Bushire .... | „ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ... | Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

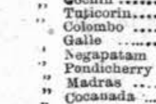
Dates of Departure.
From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning: this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

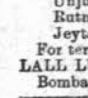
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.



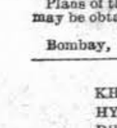
THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in all March)



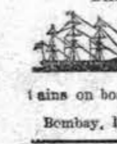
THE CLIPPER Ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bissett, Commander, classed A1. 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and will be despatched as above. Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Dilharree."

Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February.
HYDRABAD „ „ 25th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 25th „



THE above A 1 Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ORWELL," arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Orwell.*

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co., Agents, Ship *Pegasus.*

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A Saturday Journal of Satire. (*Illustrated.*)

The undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay..............Rs. 10½ a year.
——— to Outstations residents „ 14½ „

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co. Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oake & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.)
At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	3	6
The Royal Satin Spot „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

	Rs.		
Guyots French Brace	2		
Guyots Leather Brace	3		
Guyots West End	2		
The Royal Courier Bag	8	to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	12	„	16
The Brighton Walking Stick	2	„	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	18	„	20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	14	„	18
The Hemmed Stitched „	16	„	18
White Cambric Handkerchief „	10	„	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		
Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs	16	„	30
Gold Collar Studs	6	„	8
Gold Shirt Studs	14	„	30
Gold Scarf Rings	8	„	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	2	„	6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

	Rs.	
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	12	8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	8	8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	4	12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6th FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—
Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobathboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall. Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.
Atropized Gelatine Discs.
Calabarized do.
Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.
Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.
Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor. D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.
5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,
as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures of guaranteed purity.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Maker of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed. And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris, Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups. &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK AND WATCH
viz. viz.
CHURCH, LEVER,
STABLE, CHRONOMETER,
HALL, HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM, KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM, CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c. PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. Open face double cases.			GOLD CASES. Hunters.			SILVER CASES. Open face double cases.			SILVER CASES. Hunters.		
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.											
10	10	0	13	13	0	4	4	0	5	5	0
15	15	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	7	7	0
20	0	0	23	0	0	10	10	0	11	11	0
30	0	0	35	0	0	17	17	0	20	0	0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.											
42	0	0	45	0	0	33	0	0	35	0	0
52	0	0	56	0	0	43	0	0	45	0	0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.											
55	0	0	58	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0
75	0	0	80	0	0	65	0	0	68	0	0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.											
30	0	0	33	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0
35	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.											
14	14	0	...	...		5	5	0	...	...	
21	0	0	...	...		8	8	0	...	...	
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.											
5	5	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
9	9	0	12	12	0	4	4	0	5	5	0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier: rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

NOTICES.

COKE TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS WORKS, Chinchpoogley.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S price for GAS is Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is cheaper than any other description of light.

Offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

In the Matter of Act X. of 1866 and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of two annas in the rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to contributories who have not paid their calls, will be payable on and after 25th Instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese. Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton. Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters. Sausages.
Ice Creams. Cold Drinks.
Sardines. Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		Qts.		Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded	Rs.	30	Rs.	16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.	„	25	„	13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.	„	21	„	11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do.	„	18	„	10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.	„	16	„	9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.	„	15	„	8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do.	„	13	„	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.	„	20	„	

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31	„	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26	„	14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31	„	17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34	„	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„	26	„	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	36	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26	„	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„	23	„	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.		Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	„	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„	18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15
Marsala, Virgin	„	15
Madeira, East India	„	33

PORTS.

		Qts.		Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24	Rs.	13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„	20	„	11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	22
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

		Qts.		Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs.	38	Rs.	20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„	38	„	20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„	30	„	16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	„	24	„	24

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c., from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Gas Band, and Vulcanized Indian Rubber Suction Hose and Bands.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS OR COMMODES.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

SPORTING.—SETTLING DAY, BOMBAY RACES—LOTTERIES.—WEDNESDAY the 26th instant is the day fixed for SETTLING. Messrs. Nowrojee Nuserwanjee & Co. have kindly promised to do the needful.

A fair copy of each Gentleman's account can be had on application to Mr. Nowrojee, clo e to Treacher's.

C. OSWALD FITZGERALD, Lieut.
3rd Cavalry H. C.

Byculla Club, 18th Feb. 1868.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. De SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

NOTICE.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.—A CALL of £10, or Rs. 100 per share having been made on the second issue of shares PAYABLE on or before the 18th JANUARY 1868, at the ORIENTAL BANK in BOMBAY, Notice is hereby given that legal proceedings will be instituted against all contributories who fail to pay the amounts due by them within eight days from this date.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Liquidators.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION) —NOTICE is hereby given that a second distribution of Assets of Rupees 650 per share will be paid on production of share certificates at the registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after SATURDAY, 15th February 1868.

Transfer books will be closed from Friday the 14th February until further notice.

W. F. STEARNS. } Liquidators B. &
MORARJEE GOCULDASS. } B. S. S. Co. Ld.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

HENRY'S NEW RIFLE.

THE "EXPRESS" RIFLE BY HENRY, OF EDINBURGH. One of these splendid weapons has just been received,—it is a DIRECT ACTING CENTRAL FIRE BREACH LOADER upon a new principle, fitted with Colonel DAVIDSON'S PATENT SPORTING TELESCOPE, and may safely be pronounced one of the *most perfect, destructive,* rapid firing and complete Rifles ever introduced into India.—Price with a most complete apparatus—350 Cartridges, 500 Caps, &c., &c. Rs. 980.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co., Agents.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above ASSOCIATION at the rate of Rupees six per share will be made at the offices of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, and after that date up to FRIDAY the 28th instant, SHAREHOLDERS will be required to produce and deposit their certificates when applying for payment.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons having any CLAIM or DEMAND whatsoever kind against the undersigned, are requred to SEND in his or their particular of ACCOUNTS to Mr. MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE in Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors' office, Apollo Street, No. 5, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise no claim will be received thereafter and the same will be null and void.

PALLONJEE JEEWANJEE
Khulpathee or Mistree.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

⁂ Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from Office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—WHEREAS at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held this day, the following resolution was carried:—

"That this meeting be adjourned to MONDAY next, the "24th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office "in Elphinstone Circle, and that in the meantime the "report just read be circulated, and the liquidators be "requested to prepare an account giving particulars of the "following items in the liquidators statement of receipts "and disbursements from 18th November 1866 to 30th "November 1867. viz."

Rents	Rs.	25,252-13-10
Sundries	„	2,596-8-1
Law Expenses	„	17,395-13-4
Interest	„	4,900-10-2
Expenses of Liquidation	„	76,472-8-4

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned meeting will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday next the 24th instant at 3 P. M.

JAMES G. SMITH. }
JAMES RANKEN. } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th February, 1868.

N. B.—The transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday the 22nd and Monday the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rupees One Thousand per share has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
15th February, 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable, Easy of Access, and well calculated, I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add fresh sinew and strength to their Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate the Constitution, enlarge the Mind, quicken the Eye, give a sound Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

Tea and Coffee. Bread and Cheese.
American Drinks. Cold Mutton.
Draught Porter. Cold Tongue.
Draught Cider. Sandwiches.
Draught Beer. Cold Beef.
Ice Creams. Cold Ham.
Sherbet. Crackers.
Bitters. Sardines.
Spirits. Liqueurs.
Wines. Oysters.
Syrup. Comfits.
Cakes. Salads.
Soda. &c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality	Rs.	12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	„	8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	„	2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS	„	14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	„	12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs.	45
TWEED SUIT	„	20
ANGOLA SUIT	„	30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	„	28
The NEW TROUSERS	„	12
OFFICE COAT	„	8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	„	18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	„	30
RIDING TROUSERS	„	14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	„	4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	„	4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	„	15

HAT DEPARTMENT.
(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS Rs.	2
TRAVELLING Caps	2
SMOKING Caps	2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion	4
CALCUTTA HAT	3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat	10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality	8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality	8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat	10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet	8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet	14
A Variety of Solar Hats	
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.	

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure.. Rs.	45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made	25	„
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts	75	„
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.	48	„
WHITE lambs-wool shirts	45	„
WHITE merino vests	18	„
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for	4-8	„

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces Rs.	2
SILK umbrellas best quality	10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes Rs.	4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes	6	„
PATENT leather dress shoes	8	„
DIAMOND leather shoes	8	„
FRENCH-CALF boots	10	„
ENGLISH boots	6	„
STOUT walking boots	10	„
DRESS boots	8	„
LADIES' boots bronze kid	5	„
LADIES' black kid boots	5	„
LADIES' French cloth boots	5	„
CHILDREN'S coots	3	„
GENTLEMEN'S slippers	2	„
LADIES' slippers	4	„

NOTICES.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„	28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	„	30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	„	30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs.	35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„	38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	„	50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXQUISITELY TINTED,—From the subject Paintings of the old and of modern Artists, and colored in exact imitation of the originals. These Works are the finest specimens of Tinting procurable, and are well worthy of inspection.

A large quantity just to hand by this last Overland Mail.

SUPERIOR WASHABLE GILT MOULDINGS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per 100 feet.

PICTURE FRAMING,
ACCORDING TO ORDER.

One Hundred Patterns of Gilt and other Frame Mouldings to select from.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE produced by means of Heat and Water; the only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

It would be equally superfluous to dilate upon its utility, as it bears its own recommendation.

Net Cash Price.

An Apparatus to make about Four Pounds and a half of Pure Ice at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, Two Thermometers (a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling) packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth. (The two cases together weighing 2 Maunds.)

DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY Rs. 275.

A remittance must in all cases accompany orders, or they cannot be attended to.

A descriptive Pamphlet with illustrations sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale General Importers.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, & 4, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
CONTAINING ABOUT
114,000 WORDS,
AND ABOUT
3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two Quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writers.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated orators and speakers.

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QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

BRIEF HISTORY of the English Language.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION and principles of Pronunciation explained.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY of the names of noted fictitious, persons, places, &c. &c.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of SCRIPTURE, of GREEK, and of LATIN proper names.

Etymological Vocabulary of GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL names.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, with their derivation, signification, &c. &c. (This is a useful portion of these valuable Volumes.)

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, &c., &c. from the GREEK, the LATIN, and also from modern Languages.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS used in writing and in printing, and also the Arbitrary Signs used in writing and printing.

A complete Table of CONTESTED PRONUNCIATIONS, with Authors' Names.

Of this Edition it has been said,—"Every one who wishes to become master of the English Language, should possess this work; no Library or House should be without it, for it is a sort of Cyclopædia for ready reference, and is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Press."

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

A CARD.—Mrs. MOIZER, Ladies' Nurse and Midwife, from the Liverpool Lying-in-Hospital, begs to announce her return from Ceylon, with the intention of carrying on the duties of her profession as before.—Address, Mrs. Moizer, at Mr. J. Wynn, P. and O. Company, Mazagon.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland,* from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

PATON & CHARLES'
SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR.

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

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148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

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22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents for Western India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW Bank of Bombay shares declined from 3 to 2½ premium. Elphinstones close at 525. New Do. 60. Backbays 550. Port Cannings 270. Mazagons 510. Bank of Bombay shares 60. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	60 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	2½ pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	160½ per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
800,000	290	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13¼	China Bank	6 pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,600,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris... ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
600,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18¼ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p.s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	8 p. s
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [dis].

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,250 per shar.
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co....	600 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,525 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	270	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

......	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 persh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	68½ p. sha

LAND COMPANIES.

2,500,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,080,000	1,020	1,000	50 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	525 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	270 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	950 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10¾d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta....	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China..	60 days' sight ...	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ... .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.. ... .. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. } 94
" " " " " 1842-43 ... .. }
" " " " " 1854-55 ... .. }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. ... 108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 105
Five and a half per cent. 113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ... . 111¼.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each .. .. Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes .. .. " 10-4
Spanish Dollars .. .. " 225
Carolus .. .. " 290
Mexican Dollars .. .. " 280
German Crowns .. .. " 210
Five-Franc Pieces .. .. " 223
Bar Silver .. .. " 108-8
Gold Leaf .. .. " 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English.. .. .. " 10-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

PER CANDY.

Oomrawuttee .. Old .. .. } 170 to 175
Akote .. .. }
Khandeish... .. .. } 160 to 165
Barsee .. .. }
Dhollera ... . } 185 to 190
Bhownuggur ... ... }
Broach ... . 185 to 190
Veeraval ... . 150 to 160
Vingorla .. .. 180 to 185
Compta ... . 175 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned .. .. .. 185 to 187
Oomrawuttee .. New .. ... } 200 to 207
Akote .. .. }
Broach .. .. 205 to 210
Ready Sales... ... ...1,100 Candies
For delivery 1,275
Market strong.

BENGAL COMMERCIAL.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported were at the following rates:—Upwards of 3 lakhs of 4 per cents at Rs. 6-2 discount; 5 per cent at Rs. 9-0 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-4 and 9-6 premium, and 5½ per cents at Rs. 14-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, for country orders, at Rs. 1,781½.

A sale of 25 shares in the Gossery Cotton Mills Co. were reported at Rs. 180.

A small lot of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 580 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up.

Only one sale of 5 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co. was reported to-day, at Rs. 385 each inclusive of the call.—*Englishman*, Feb. 15.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 20.

Wright, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on Medical certificate from Gwalior.
Houghton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Nassick.
Bishop, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 20.

Chick, Ensign, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on duty to Poona.
Marshall, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles, from leave to Sholapoor.
Bishop, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	....	......
" Liverpool....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10
By Overland Route ..	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 19	Espiegle	Way	Sunderland, Sept. 30th.
" 20	Whirlwind	Gardyne	Mauritius, Dec. 28th
	L'Agohanna	Kennedy	Liverpool, Sept. 14th
	Fleur de Lis......	Thomson	Livepool, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 20.	Krishna (s).......	Hanscon	Aden and Suez.
	Cameo	Bulford	Rangoon.

* Ship *Muckie*, Nacoda, bound to Jooda and Hodoods, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer *Delhi*, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE two next Overland Mails, per P & O., Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—Saturday, 29th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M.

After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Rutnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, PART I.

OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

CONTENTS:—

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF JUSTICES.
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.

MEETING OF THE BENCH.

Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.

Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

Published with the co-operation of the Municipal Commr.

PRICE Rs. 12 PER ANNUM.

Bombay, Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8¼

ALSO,

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2ND MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—On account of the REGATTA, the MEETING of the RIFLE ASSOCIATION for SATURDAY, the 22nd, is postponed till MONDAY the 24th.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Major,
Mahim, 19th Feb., 1868. Director R. A. W. India.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of specially selected CHINA TEAS:—
HYSON, ORANGE PEOKE.
SOUCHONG, SOUCHONG & HYSON.
SOUCHONG & PEKOE.
of the usual superior flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

NOTICE.—Our SCREW IRON STEAM BARGE will start with passengers from the Apollo Bunder TO-MORROW, at about half-past one P. M., and will take up any position from which the above Races may best be seen and return after the Races are over.

Admission Fare........... 1-8 each person.

Tickets may be had either at our Office at any time, or at the Bunder TO-MORROW, from 12 noon, to 1½ P. M.

M. B. COHEN & Co.
21st February, 1868. 11, Meadow Street.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

IN THE

HALL OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

That accomplished Violinist,

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS,

WITH HIS DAUGHTER

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS,

The Celebrated Vocalist, will have the honor of giving

A SECOND GRAND CONCERT

ON

MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.

The very great success that attended Monsieur Semeladis' first Concert in Bombay has induced him once again to solicit the support of the Ladies and Gentlemen residents in the City and its suburbs.

The Programme he has the honor to submit includes many beautiful compositions for the violin—while the Songs allotted to Mademoiselle Semeladis have been selected as much to display the capacity of that Lady's Voice as their style is calculated to afford a pleasing contrast to the music to be discoursed on M. Semeladis favorite Instrument—the Violin.

The attendance of Ladies is specially invited; every effort will be made to ensure their perfect comfort.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1 Song & Violin—Grandes Variations Concertantes } *Artot* ... { Mlle. Semeladis, Mons. Semeladis
2 Violin—Souvenirs de Bellini *Artot* .. Mons Semeladis
3 Song—Grand Airs des Dragons de Villars ... } *Maillart* ... { Mlle. Semeladis
4 Violin—The last Rose of summer .. } *Semeladis* .. { Mons. Semeladis
5 Song—Couplets de la Coupe (de Galathee) .. } *Masse* ... { Mlle. Semeladis
6 Violin—L'adieu Lesplamtes dela geunefille .. } *Schubert* .. { Mons. Semeladis

PART SECOND.

1 Song and Violin—Le Cardesalpes } *Proch* .. { Mlle. Semeladis, Mons. Semeladis
2 Violin—Fantaisie Sur Desthemes de Donizitti ... } *Leonard* .. { Mons. Semeladis
3 Song—(English) Stolen Kisses are the sweetest .. } *Buckley* .. { Mlle. Semeladis
4 Violin—Home! Sweet Home! .. .. } *Semeladis* .. { Mons. Semeladis
5 Song—Tyrolienne... *Mimmes* .. Mlle. Semeladis
6 Violin—Trovatore ... *Alard* .. Mons. Semeladis

Doors open at 8½ p. m.—The Concert will commence at 9.

N. B.—Tickets of Admission, Price Rs. 5, can be obtained at the Hotel, of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and of Messrs. BOLTON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS SLATE BILLIARD TABLE. Apply stating full particulars to P. W. D., Kurrachee.

WANTED a situation by a EUROPEAN YOUNG WOMAN TO ACCOMPANY A LADY proceeding to England. She has no objection to taking charge of Children—good reference as to her character can be given. Apply to "C." at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FRANCIS BANFIELD," Captain W. PENDER, arrived from MAURITIUS, are requested to pay Freight, and SEND BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned for Countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods and receive the same as they come to hand, otherwise the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PENDER will not be responsible for the contents and condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

FRAMJEE DADABHOY & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Fleur de Lis."

JUST LANDED per "BRITISH NATION." PIANOS, SEMI-GRAND PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to wholesale purchasers and Medical Practitioners.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS, HAVANNA CIGARS in boxes of 100 each. Also Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WESTPHALIAN HAMS, & BRUNSWICK SAUSAGES in Tins.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE! PORT WINE.—Just Imported direct from OPORTO, a consignment of excellent OLD PORT WINE at Rs. 24 per dozen or Rs. 2-8 per bottle for cash only.

Mr. J. NEUBERG begs to draw especial attention to the above.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

R. FELL AND SON, AUCTION SALE—VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE KIRKEE ROAD.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Auction at their Rooms in East Street (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th proxime, that very desirable property known as "RIVERSIDE," on the Kirkee Road, built by the late Mr. E. I. HOWARD, purchased and improved by Mr. M. H. Scott, and at present occupied by Capt. T. N. Holberton, R. A. The house is large and commodious, the stabling and out-buildings of a very superior description, and the compound reaches from the frontage to the Banks of the Moota River. The House is partially furnished. The house and Furniture will be sold together. A list of the Furniture can be seen at our Rooms.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

Property on view from 24th instant.

R FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 17th February, 1868.

THE ART EXHIBITION

WILL remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P. M.—Admission by season tickets only.

TUESDAY 25TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.

From 3 P. M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Rs. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.

WEDNESDAY 26TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

From 3 to 7 P. M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.

THURSDAY 27TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon and from 3 P. M. to Sunset. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

FRIDAY 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each.............. " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

SATURDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1868.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S. I.

PRESIDENT, CAPTAIN YOUNG, C. B.

STEWARDS.

Captain MORLAND. | HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. | H. E. ASTLEY, Esq,
C. P. COOPER, Esq. | P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Esq.
Captain G. P. ROBINSON. | Captain G. F. HENRY.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq.

RACES.

1ST RACE.—Sailing Match for Fore and Aft decked vessels of 25 tons and upwards. Time allowed for Tonnage. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

2ND RACE.—Sailing Match for native rigged Yachts over 15 tons, allowance for Tonnage. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

3RD RACE.—Sailing Match for Fore and Aft Yachts under 25 tons; allowance for length. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

4TH RACE.—Sailing Match for Government Departmental Small Pilot and Custom House Boats. To be handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.

5TH RACE.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats and all Boats other than Yachts. No allowance. Entrance Rs. 10.

6TH RACE.—Sailing Match for all Ship's sailing Boats of any size or rig. No allowance. Entrance Rs. 10.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Ship's Gigs pulling 6 oars. Entrance Rs. 10.

2ND RACE.—For all other Ship's Gigs pulling less than 6 oars. Entrance Rs. 5.

3RD RACE.—For gentlemen amateurs; four oars. Entrance 1 gold mohur.

4TH RACE.—For Ship's Cutters *double* banked. Entrance Rs. 5.

5TH RACE.—For Ship's Cutters *single* banked. Entrance Rs. 5.

6TH RACE.—For Jolly-boats, pulling two oars. Entrance Rs. 2.

7TH RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes pulling 4 paddles. Entrance Rs. 1.

8TH RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes, pulling 2 paddles. Entrance Rs. 1.

Entries to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and entrance money paid in before noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Boats after entering must race or forfeit entrance fee.

By the kind permission of Captain Grogan the steam ship "QUEEN" has been placed at the disposal of the Stewards as Flagship.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Sailing Boats to start from position off the Flagship *The Queen*, round Inner Light ship then to a boat moored about E. S. E. from Inner Light ship in direction of Gull Island, thence to another boat anchored to the eastward of the Middle Ground back part the Flagship to win.

All marks to be left on the Port hand.

Distance about fifteen miles.

Rowing Boats to start from position off the Flagship *The Queen* round a boat moored near the Oyster Rock.

Distance about a mile and a half.

Mark boat to be left on the Port hand.

Jolly Boats and *Toney* race round the Dolphin Rock.

All sailing boats to start from barges moored inside the Flagship *The Queen*.

Stations to be drawn for on Wednesday evening next at five o'clock at the Apollo Bunder shed. No. 1 being inshore.

All sailing boats may have their yards hoisted, but not to make sail until the starting Gun is fired.

All fore and aft vessels to have their sails scandalized and head sails lowered.

A preparatory gun will be fired from the Flagship and the distinguishing flag of the race hoisted at the Main five minutes before each race.

After an interval of five minutes the starting Gun will be fired.

Boats to take up stations immediately after each preceding start.

The amount of Prizes will be announced on Friday next.

Each boat on being allotted its station will be provided with a distinguishing Flag by the Stewards which must be carried at the mast head of fore and aft vessels and at the yard end of Native boats during the race.

First race to start punctually at 2 P. M., and others at intervals of a quarter of an hour.

The General rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron will be observed at this Regatta.

Starter, Capt. G. P. ROBINSON.
Umpire, Capt. Dixon.
Referee, Capt Morland.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. E. TAYLOR, Hon. Secy.

6, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will take place on MONDAY next, the 24th instant at FRAMJEE HALL.

Malabar Hill, 19th February 1868.

ART EXHIBITION.

THE opening is unavoidably POSTPONED until MONDAY next, at 4 P. M.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

WE mentioned yesterday that forty follower of the Guicowar of Baroda arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, bringing with them the embroidered jewel-cloth which His Highness is getting prepared to send to Mecca—the object of their visit being to exhibit the same to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda, is in charge of the canopy, and is at present also in Bombay. We understand it is composed of diamonds, rubies, pearls, and emeralds supposed to be worth 25 or 30 lacs of rupees. We cannot avoid again impressing upon His Excellency to put a veto on the exportation of so much valuable property (which in reality by the constitution of the State of Baroda does not belong to the Guicowar) to a foreign land. Beyond the reason just adverted to, and on which we commented on Monday, there are other considerations which make desireable this exercise of authority or influence, or by whatever refinement of language the subtle control of the British Government over this native State is known. It is impossible to suppose that the persons sent in charge of it will be faithful to their trust. But assuming that they are, it is certain that the caravans bearing so rich a prize would be robbed by the plundering hordes that infest the country on the road to Mecca. Does any sane man believe that the jewel-cloth will ever reach the tomb of Mahomet? It is very singular that some little time ago, on two different occasions, some lacs of money were dispatched by the Hindu prime minister of the Guicowar who boasts a Mahommedan concubine and a Mahommedan moonshee, to the tomb of Mahomet. Government ought to look strictly into the whole circumstancees connected with the perverse misapplication and exportation of so much wealth from a State which is not quite an Arcadia, in order to ascertain whether the Guicowar has any power whatever to make any use of it in the manner proposed, and whether the use contemplated for it is either reasonable or desirable.

A WEEK or two ago we presented an argument founded on the tendencies of modern European religious belief against the continuance of the Irish Church establishment in Ireland. We stated that as the doctrines of the English Church of which the Irish is a branch were now broadly assailed on all sides by men whose intellect and culture entitle them to the respect of their fellow-countrymen, that as the popular faith about these doctrines is undergoing rapid and great modifications, and is likely to undergo still more radical changes, the reason no longer existed which justified the introduction of a branch of the English establishment into Ireland in the sixteenth century when orthodox Protestantism was really and in fact the most advanced conception which the age could form about man and the world. It then summed up man's highest form of belief and his highest code of duty. To plant these, therefore, in Catholic Ireland was to plant what the best men of the age deemed the final eternal truth of things in the midst of what they deemed to be error and unbelief, and hated as such. So far well; they legislated according to the best light that was in them, and their best light represented the best available thought of the time. But, amid the mouldering influences of philosophic thought, of scientific research, of rationalism, of Colenzoism and the like, who can tel what will be the national belief about the doctrines of the English Church after fifty more years of culture and thought. In the face of this phase of modern thought—the greatest fact of modern times, we mean the change that is coming grandly and inevitably over the religious belief of Europe—it is mere blind bigotry to persist in thrusting a Protestant establishment on Ireland. If it is renewed in any form, however modified, it cannot last. It is sown corruptible; it carries in it the seeds of decay. The world will outgrow it in a generation or two, and there will be another Irish problem united to an English and a Scotch one. If our legislators would study the broad currents of European belief, if they would watch in what direction the eddies of thought are tending; if they would eschew the little parochial and denominational notions of the world which gird their vision round as with a dead blank wall—to them the limits of the universe—the ghost of this Irish grievance would be laid in a single Session of Parliament. But happily there is another argument at hand which requires no pre-eminent merit to comprehend, and which will prove more efficacious for the destruction of the ecclesiastical oligarchy who have monopolised the loaves and fishes than the most certain demonstration that the English Church itself is destined to crumble away beneath the silent but unresting action of human intelligence.

This other argument was never better put than by Sydney Smith when he said that the Irish establishment was in Ireland exactly parallel to what would be done in India if the Indian Government were to establish butchers' shops in every Indian village throughout the Indian Empire at the expense of the Hindoos, for the especial benefit not of the natives who abominate beefsteaks but of some solitary European, residing in the neighbourhood or passing through the village. The population of Ireland at the last census was less than six millions. Of the population 4½ millions—that is three-fourths of the whole—were Roman Catholic, and the remaining 1¼ million consisted, one-half of Episcopalians and one half of Dissenters. Now, these 700,000 Episcopalians monopolise all the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland which amount annually to £559.763. The beneficed clergy put, of that amount, £390,000 into their pockets every year, and upwards of 200 of the incumbents, who share this splendid spoil, do not reside in the country at all. One dignitary of the Church draws upwards of £8,000 per annum; another £6,500; a third £5,900; a fourth £5,500 and so on. There are 71 benefices which contain an Episcopalian population of less than 100. For example, there are five Episcopalians in the benefice of Rathkenny in the diocese of Meath, and the revenue annually is £141; there are 7 in the benefice of Almoritia (same diocese) and the yearly revenue is £171; there are 9 Episcopalians in the benefice of Kilbrixy and the annual revenue is £99; in the benefice of Foghart (Armagh diocese) there are 11 Episcopalians; in Kilbride also, there are only 11 and the former has a net revenue of £183, and the latter £312. Or, selecting a few of the higher figures (but still within the hundred) the benefice of Killaney (Clogher diocese) has an Episcopalian population of 62 and the net revenue is £393; in Ratoath (Meath diocese) the Episcopalians number 73 and the annual net revenue amounts to £408 per annum. This is literally the establishment of a butcher's shop in every Hindoo village for the benefit of some stray European.

Since these are the splendid endowments provided for the small minority of 700,000 Episcopalians, what are the revenues of the Church of the 4½ millions of Irish people? Let us answer again in the words of Sydney Smith, "The revenue of the Irish Roman Catholic Church is made up of half pence, potatoes, rags, bones, and fragments of old clothes: and these, *Irish* old clothes." Let it be borne in mind also that the Protestant establishment is thus lavishly endowed out of the spoils of the old establishment which it superseded, and it is easy to comprehend that the cup of national discontent and bitterness is filled to the brim. While this anomaly lasts, therefore, Ireland will never be pacified. The establishment is hated, on the one hand by Catholics, and on the other, it is envied by Dissenters. It does not meet the case to say that the grievance on the part of the 4½ millions of Catholics is purely sentimental, as the tithe is almost entirely paid by Protestant landlords, for that opens up the whole land question of Ireland; and all the laws of political economy shew that such a levy from the landlords falls ultimately upon the general body of consumers. How can the Irish church establishment, ministering to a mere handful of Episcopalians be called a national church upheld for the religious instruction of the mass of the Irish people? Whatever stage of intellectual enlightenment the Irish people are to attain, it is perfectly clear they will never be made Protestant, and they can only be educated by the instrumentality of the Catholic Church and Catholic priesthood into that degree of enlightenment reserved for them. Were England wise and could she shake off the clerical narrowness of her religious belief, she would accept the existence of 4½ millions of Roman Catholics in Ireland as a fact, and endeavour to teach them through the strongly vigorous and zealously earnest and wretchedly poor Irish priesthood and not through her own Protestant machinery of a Church establishment or a staff of Protestant schoolmasters in secular schools. Ignorance, we should say, is a greater national evil than belief in the Catholic faith, and whatever good thing is to be done for the Irish people is only to be done through and with the co-operation of the Irish priests. The existence of the anomalies we have been pointing out goes no farther than to demonstrate the necessity of apportioning the revenues fairly according to the numerical relations of the three conflicting Faiths. But the attitude now assumed by the Roman Catholic clergy renders that impossible, and were it possible it is not the permanent solution of the Church question; and nothing but the permanent solution of it will suffice. Let the fate of the revenues be what it may, complete disendowment of all religious bodies is what is wanted and the time is now ripe for it.

THE Bombay Regatta, it will be observed, takes place to-morrow. We understand that the Flagship *The Queen* is strictly reserved by Captain Young and the Stewards of the Regatta for invited guests.

IN a resolution on the Budget Estimates for 1868-9 in the Forest Department, the Government of India says:—

"In the four years ending with 1866-67, the gross revenue, after rising from 30½ lakhs in 1863-64 to 35½ lakhs in 1865-66, again subsided to 30 lakhs in 1866-67, which year comprised eleven months only. If for the sake of comparison allowance for the twelfth month is made, this amount is raised to 33½ lakhs. This is not unfavourable, considering that in two of the most productive Provinces, Bombay and British Burmah, the general depression of trade caused a great falling off of Forest revenue. The aggregate charges have been annually increasing, and consequently the surplus has diminished from 16 to 12 lakhs. This, however, is a necessary consequence of conservancy management, the fruits of which cannot be reaped immediately, but which will not be wanting, provided means are taken to work the Forests in accordance with a rational and well devised plan of operations."

THE *Gazette of India* contains the following:—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction Major Innes' Report on the state of the Public Works Accounts at the close of the year 1866-1867, and considers that the results which it exhibits are highly creditable to both the Executive and the Accounts Branches of the Department, and to Major Chesney, under whose charge they have been attained. The progress made in Madras and Bombay, especially the latter, the clearing off the arrears of accounts with which the Offices of the Public Works Department in the Presidencies were burdened at the beginning of the year, is most satisfactory, and fully justifies the confidence expressed by the Government of India on this point in the orders passed on the Report of 1865-66. The necessary steps should be taken to supply the wants referred to in para. 17 of the Report. The Governor General in Council concurs in the remarks contained in paras. 16—20. The punctuality in the submission of account which now generally prevails throughout the Department, renders the stringent orders providing for immediate retrenchment of salary in cases of delay, no longer necessary. His Excellency in Council is pleased, therefore, to rescind such portions of those orders as involve immediate retrenchment, and to direct that, although the *liability* to the penalty will remain as heretofore, the actual retrenchments shall be made only on the special orders of the Local Government or Government of India.

THE *Englishman*:—Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan who was banished the other day from Cabool by Ameer Azim Khan, in consequence of the favour shown him by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, and who sought refuge in British territory, has been directed to take up his residence at Rawul Pindee. The Sirdar will receive a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem during his stay in British India.

THE same:—We are glad to hear that Mr. H. W. Wickes has applied to the Government of Bengal for the necessary powers to construct a line of Railway from Chittagong to a point opposite Byrub Bazaar on the river Megna. Mr. Wickes is the same gentleman who applied to the Government for leave to construct the line to Darjeeling under a subvention, when the Indian Branch Railway Company withdrew from that project in 1865 owing to the Government having refused its guarantee. The proposed line running through a large portion of the Eastern districts of Bengal to a point not far from Dacca, would, if carried out, be the means of opening up the trade of all that part of the country in conjunction with the Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We understand that on the recommendation of the Government of Fort Saint George, the Governor General in Council has authorized the disbursement of two lakhs of rupees from the Local Educational Building Fund for the construction of a Senate House and Presidency College at Madras.

THE *Pioneer*:—Lady Lawrence and family leave for England on the 24th instant.

THE same:—We believe it is settled that a new Survey for the Lahore and Peshawur Railway project is to be undertaken immediately. The chief post in the Survey is said to have been offered to Mr. H. P. Lemesurier, the Chief Engineer of the recently completed Jubbulpore Line.

THE same:—We hear that an affray attended with loss of life took place some few days ago between some soldiers of the 37th Regiment of Foot and the ryots of a village near Bareilly. It appears the Europeans were out shooting, and on nearing the village spoke to a woman, either asking for some water, or enquiring their way to Cantonment. A large mob surrounded them, armed with lattees and bill hooks, and they were shamefully maltreated, one soldier being actually tied to a stake and nearly beaten to death. His comrades endeavoured to rescue him, and in the *melles* a native was shot. The soldiers got off with great difficulty and are all lying in hospital severely injured. No blame, it is said, attaches to the Europeans—they were mobbed and beaten without provocation—and the villagers engaged are being tried. As is usual in such matters, a Court of Enquiry is sitting to investigate the affair.

THE same:—We are happy to be in a position to announce that the idea of re-imposing the Income Tax has been abandoned. It is probable that the indispensable addition to revenue will be sought by raising the salt tax in the other Presidencies to its level in Bengal. The certainty and facility of this alternative undoubtedly recommend it for adoption in the emergency. We hope, however, our financial statesmen will not forget that the problem—how to make the money-dealing and money-making classes bear their share of the state expenses—is still unsolved, merely because it has ceased to press importunately for solution. The proposed increase in the import on salt may have only an homœopathically small pressure on each consumer, but almost the whole presure will fall upon the poorer class as a whole. The mediæval distich, which declares that the gravamen of taxation always falls on the middle classes:—

Deuce Ace non possunt, et Size Cinque solvere nolunt;
Est ijitur notum Quater Trey solvere totum:

is altogether inapplicable to this country. Deuce Ace pay nearly the whole, and it is Quater Trey, the mahajun and trader, who get off scot-free.

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

22nd January.—Moorasilahs were written to-day by the Moostoufee by orders of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan to the Governors of Jallalabad, Korum, and Ghiznee, directing them to appoint *chowkees* or police stations in their respective territories and to locate them in different passes to watch all the travellers who may pass by those stations. Instructions were further conveyed to submit to the Ameer a list of those who, for certain reasons, emigrated from his own country and preferred living in other places. Orders were in the meanwhile passed that whoever wished to leave Cabul for out-stations should obtain the Kootwall's pass for so doing before he quits the city. A letter received from Bamian to-day stated the following:—"Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan has made it known to the public at Khilm by the beat of the drum that the jageers and estates of the old Khans and other respectable residents of the Province will be released to them, and that special consideration will be paid to all their heredatory rights and claims. This has pleased the residents to such a degree that they have all tendered their services to the Sirdar and have greatly helped him with funds." Another letter from Takhta Pool stated that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has despatched four battalions of infantry, four thousand sowars, and six guns from Herat to Ferah, and was himself ready to leave for Farah in a few days. As the whole of Turkistan (with the exception of Koondaiz, Maiwanah, and the surrounding places at Akhchah) has been annexed to the Afghanistan dominions of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, and there is perfect peace almost everywhere, Military Sirdars on command and duty are returning now to Cabul by permission of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan. Among them arrived at Cabul to-day Soohrab Khan, the hated General of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan's army. He was introduced to the Ameer in the afternoon, was received with every mark of distinction, and the Ameer Sahib continued to talk to him about the Turkistan affairs for a long time. It was rumoured at Cabul to-day that Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan has vacated the Fort of Akhchah which along with the city has been occupied by Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan.

23rd January.—Shawls and loongees, valued at one lac of rupees, were bought by the Ameer to-day, and the Kootwall Ghoolam Raza Khan was ordered to despatch them under due care to the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan for distribution as Khiluts, as the number of shawls, &c. taken by the Sirdar along with him was considered insufficient to meet the demand. The Moonshee of the Ameer was then called to the presence of Mahomed Azim Khan and ordered to prepare a list of all those rebels and malcontents who had rebelled against the late Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan at the time when the expelled Sirdar Jallaloodden Khan had raised insurrection on the Jallalabad frontier. This was ordered because the Ameer intends on his approaching visit to Jallalabad to punish one by one all the old discontents. In the meanwhile Sirdar Ahmed Khan, the Governor, Sirdars Goolam Mahomed Khan and Zikrya Khan waited on the Ameer in the Durbar and submitted that it was sure that Ameer Shere Ally would proceed to Farah immediately and from thence make an attack on Candahar. The Ameer hereupon ordered the Moostoufee to write a Moorasilah to Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, Governor at Herat, directing him to send without any delay his spies and news-writers at Farah and Gurishk to see whether military preparations are really going on in those quarters for the expressed purpose of laying siege on Candahar. A petition was received by the Ameer to-day from Sirdar Mahomed Kazim Khan, Governor of Korum, submitting the following for his information:—"The residents of Kohistan had refused to pay me the revenue and some of them laid great objections. I rode up with a number of five hundred troops to the residence of the principal men in Kohistan, threatened them in various ways, and after all have been promised that the money due by them to the State will be paid by themselves within two months hence." It was ordered by the Ameer to-day that a regiment of cavalry consisting of one thousand soldiers be despatched from Cabul towards Candahar to-day. Nazir Hyder Khan and Sirdar Abdool Kadir Khan were entrusted with the charge of preparing large boots after the English fashion to save the legs of the troops from the effects of snow. The Kootwall was ordered to collect all the cobblers of the city and put them in charge of the two Sirdars entrusted to execute the order.

24th January.—News was received from Turkistan to-day to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, who was laying siege on the fort of Akhchah, has returned from that place, and joined with Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan at Tukhta Pool, as directed by the latter. Mahomed Ismail Khan has left a Sirdar at Akhchah in charge of the citadel and the fort till Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan sends a permanent Governor for that place. The following letter was in the meanwhile received by the Ameer from Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan:—"I beg to inform you that I have appointed Sirdar Abdoorraheem Khan, the Khan to whom we principally owe our entry into Khilm and Tukhta Pool, Governor of the last mentioned place. He had greatly helped us with provisions, and has been of great use to us. Please let me know whether you sanction this appointment. It has been told to me that uncle Ameer Shere Ally Khan, disappointed by his recent failures, has despatched Sirdar Sekunder Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan, to the Russian General at Samarkund with one hundred sowars, with instructions from his master to narrate to the Russian General all his failures and disappointments, and to tell him in plain words that should the Russian Government not help him at this the most critical time for him all hopes to recover his possessions will be lost for ever. The Ameer is anxiously waiting the return of Sirdar Sekunder Khan to hear the reply to his message. I don't believe for a moment what is chiefly given out, that Sirdar Sekunder Khan has fled to Bokhora *dissatisfied* with the Ameer Shere Ally Khan, for I know the Sirdar has ever been a faithful and unexceptionally a loyal and devoted servant and adherent to the ex-Ameer." The Ameer on the receipt of this Moorasilah ordered a reply to be written to Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, informing him that the appointment of Sirdar Abdoorraheem Khan to the Governorship of Tukhta Pool was sanctioned by the Durbar.

25th January.—A letter was written today by the Ameer to Sirdar Abdoorahman Khan directing him to send Ghoolam Hydar Khan, his *mootamid*, to Bokhora as a news-writer at that place. It was at the same time reported to the Ameer that Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan had called on all the officials and record-keepers of Ameer Shere Ally Khan at Tukhta Pool and Khilm to submit all the official accounts with them to the Sirdar, in order that an idea of the annual income and expenditure of the province may be formed and State money may be realized from all those who owed it. The officials are accordingly submitting their returns and statements and the office of a *syre chabootra* or municipal revenue is also being established at Khilm and Tukhata Pool by Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan the same as that in existence now at Cabul. Merchants' letters received at Cabul to-day stated the following:—"Our lives and properties have been in great comparative safety since the entry of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan into Turkistan. There is, however, one great obstacle in our ways and we are afraid it will not be removed till Abdoorrahman Khan draws the sword from the sheath. It is, that Shekh Ally Meer of Hozara Ghoree, the chief of the hill tribes, treats the quafilah men most severely when they pass from his hilly district and plunders the caravans. It is, therefore, most difficult for us to travel unless in the company of Budrakkas, when we are comparatively safe. The complaint was submitted by us to Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, who, however, says that owing to his occupation in other matters he was at present unable to chastise the haughty Shekh, but at the same time advises us to make arrangements with the Shekh the way we think proper. We have, therefore, sent our men to Shekh Ally for arrangements with him." The Ameer despatched two battalions of infantry to-day to Jallalabad to do service to Sirdar Zoolpikar Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, in realizing the revenue of that province. More troops are to be sent to Jallalabad.

26th January.—News was received from Turkistan into Cabul to-day to the effect that the Meer of Maiwanah has just now made a strong rebellion against the Ameer Shere Ally Khan. It is reported that when the news of the vacation of Tukhta Pool by the Sirdar of Ameer Shere Ally Khan reached the Meer he at once fell on the garrison of the Ameer, took away by force six pieces of cannon, one thousand large knives, and killed a large number of the Ameer's troops, assisted by the men of his own town and villages. Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, the General of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, however, appeared in the field with large military preparations and defeated the Maiwanah Meer with the great loss of men on his side. The Meer has now fled, and another Governor has been appointed at Maiwanah in his place by Ameer Shere Ally Khan. *Purwanahs* were written to-day by order of Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan to the Governors of Kilat and Ghiznee directing them to prepare two batallions of infantry each, in order to join the Cabul troops ordered on duty to Candahar, and which were to pass those towns *en route* to Candahar. A *Moorasilah* was in the meantime written to Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan directing that he should not despatch Sirdar Abdool Azeez Khan, General of his army to Cabul as previously ordered but should keep him in command of his troops as usual. A certain emissary of the Ameer reported to him to-day the fact of Hakeem Khan, the late Cabul Kootwall, being in possession of the money of Mudud Khan Meer Akhor who had lately effected his escape from Cabul. The Ameer ordered Goolam Roza Khan to seize Hakeem Khan without the slightest delay, but as the latter was a respectable Cabul Khan, Sekh Ghazee Mahomed Akbar Khan, Sirdar Abdool Kadir Khan, Quazee Ghoolam Mould Khan, and others implored mercy for him, and it was therefore ordered that the accused may deposit rupees twelve thousand in cash, when he will be out of all danger. Oppressions and tortures have again commenced to be practised at Cabul, as will be evident by this and other examples. A large quafilah arrived from Turkistan into Cabul to-day and stopped outside the city. The Ameer ordered the colonel of his artillery to send his men to the quafilah and seize all the Turkistanee horses with them for the use of the army. It is reported that Sirdars Abdoorrahman Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan are strengthening the old fort of Bulkh. This fortress is stated to be almost impregnable, being surrounded with a hollow ditch of water which does not dry in any season.

BOKHARA NEWS.

The following letter was received from Bokhara into Cabul to-day by a Mahajin:—"The Shah of Bokhara has not as yet handed his written agreement to the envoy of the Russians which waits at his court. His Majesty's Wazirs and counsellors dissuade him from submitting to the demands of the unbelievers. They urge that such submission against producing his influence in the court of the Russian Emperor will tend to weaken his government to an extreme degree, besides costing him national disgrace, reproach, and contempt. They move the Shah to keep up his spirits and to continue, as he has hitherto been, the Emaum or the leader of the "Faith" and the patron of the Mahomedan community who recognize in his person their master and the defender of the "Faith." The Shah is at present at a loss what to do. The way from Bokhara to Bulkh is now perfectly safe since Ameer Shere Ally Khan vacated Turkistan. The Almanees had a few days ago shut up a passage of eighty kosses between Bulkh and south of the Amoo river, and it was difficult to travel unless along with a Budrakka of four or five hundred men. This complaint has also been removed, and it is hoped better arrangements will still take place in conjunction with His Majesty the Shah when Ghoolam Hyder Khan, the Cabul Ameer's agent, arrives at this place. It is currently reported at Bokhara that the Russian General has received orders from the Czar to represent His Imperial Majesty at the Court of the Ameer of Cabul by a Russian Envoy. In the meanwhile it is reported at Bokhara that the British Government, according to the decision of its principal officers (or whatever they may be called) was sending its agents or envoys to remain perpetually at Herat, Cabul, and Kashghar. Russia is at peace with every one at Bokhara except that she has lent her attention to chastise the tribes which do her mischief."

CABUL NEWS (*continued.*)

27th January.—The cry of *pay* is again heard from the Cabul troops on duty under command of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan at Turkistan. It is reported that all the soldiers with their officers on command have applied to Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan for the distribution of their pays, as without receiving that it was apparently difficult for them to pass any longer in a strange country and in such a climate. Abdoorrahman Khan has written all this to the Ameer at Cabul who has made a demand of a loan of a lac of rupees from the Cabul merchants. The following *Moorasillah* was received to-day by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan:—"It has now been ascertained to me, to my fullest belief, that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has arrived at Farah from Herat, leaving his son, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, to rule over the place as usual. It is rumoured here (at Candahar) that the said Ameer is about to proceed to Gurishk from Farah. That these movements are being made with the intention of making an attack on Candahar I clearly see. More troops have, therefore, been despatched by me on the other side of the river Arghundee under command of Sirdar Abdool Azeez Khan whose departure for Cabul has been postponed according to your directions. Send me as much troops from Cabul as you can please." The Ameer hereupon ordered Nazir Hyder Khan and Sirdar Abdool Kadir Khan to despatch the regiment previously ordered immediately to Candahar, and further ordered that two Sheriwaree and Cabulee batallions consisting each of five and four hundred men be despatched without loss of time to the same direction. At the same time a Moorasilah was written by orders of the Ameer to Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan informing him of the arrival of Ameer Shere Ally Khan at Farah. The troops ordered on duty to Candahar pitched their *Khemas* this evening outside the city on the Ghiznee and Korum Road and will proceed to Candahar to-morrow morning before sunrise. Letters received at Cabul from Candahar, are unanimous in stating that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has appeared at Farah with immense military preparations this time.

28th January.—The Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, through Hafizjee, Moostoufee, and others, moved the affair of the loan, again to be taken from the Mahajuns on whom a demand of a lac of rupees was recently made. It was promised to them that as soon as quafilahs arrived from Turkistan they would be paid, but they refused to advance any money on the ground of the old amount being already in excess, and also that the Peshawar quafilahs had not yet arrived. The Ameer then ordered a Moorashillah to be written to Sirdars Nasroollah Khan and Zoolfikar Khan at Jallalabad ordering them to remit fifty thousand rupees to Cabul immediately out of the realizations of their territory as there was a great demand of it from Candahar. The fall of snow at Cabul has increased by half *charuk* during the present week, so that the height of frozen snow has now reached four and a half *charuks*. From Cabul to Sooltan Poora on the Jallalabad Road the passage is perfectly shut up on account of snow. Incessant falls of rains also occurred at Cabul during the week, so that the atmosphere has become intensely cold. The Ameer has written Purwanahs to various Kardars at Ghiznee, Kilat, Korun, Jallalabad, &c. &c., to clear the roads from snow in order that travellers may not suffer inconvenience and hardships. The following letter was received from Herat at Cabul to-day by a Sirdar:—"The Shah of Persia has learnt with regret the recent failures of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. His Majesty has written to his envoy at Herat to tell Sirdar Yakoob Khan that the Shah was anxious to have an interview with his father (Ameer Shere Ally Khan), and that if he invites him to Herat again from Farah some arrangements of the proposed interview might take place. Sirdar Yakoob Khan has written Ameer Shere Ally Khan stating His Majesty's request, and awaits a reply. Ameer Shere Ally Khan has brought in cash from Turkistan *thirty six* lacs of tillahs, and is now engaged in making war preparation at Farah on a grand scale. It is believed at Herat that Shere Ally Khan will not move from Farah now unless he wages an actual war with the Cabul Ameer on the fields opposite to Candahar and does not decide his lost fate. He puts little faith on the Turkanees and is inclined to put great reliance on the Afghans inhabiting Farah, Gurishk, and the adjacent places."

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PESHAWUR.

The Khyber Pass has been shut up for the travellers from a long time past. The kossids alone, who have to travel regularly in all seasons and under all circumstances, dared to penetrate the passage. An arrangement has, however, been just made between the Commissioner of the Peshawur Division and Arbab Hameed Khan by which it was agreed upon by the latter that the pass should now be opened to *all* the travellers and that quafilahs may pass with perfect safety. The Arbab has stood as security for the Khybrees and Afreedees, and any loss to quafilahs and merchandise caused by the inroads of the tribes shall be defrayed by him. On the other hand the Arbab has taken from the Khybrees and Afreedees a number of their respectable residents as hostages, and any loss caused to himself in the arrangements will be compensated for by those hostages. On the other hand it is reported that the Cabul Ameer, Mahomed Azim Khan, has written Sooltan Jan, son of Saaudut Khan, at Jallalabad, to collect all the Afreedees of Khyber close to his dominions at Jallalabad and to keep them all at that city till he arrives there. On the Ameer's arrival at Jallalabad he intends to enter into some *perfect* arrangements with the Afreedees, &c., for the safety of the passages and the comfort of the travellers. Boorjs or Minasets will be erected by orders of the Ameer all along the way to the border of the British territory and stations appointed at different places. All these arrangements on the part of the Government of Cabul and India are calculated to be of immense safety and advantage for the Peshawur and Cabul travellers.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 12TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the *Morning Post* criticise the arrangements of the Abyssinian Expedition, and trust that Sir Robert Napier will remedy the defects in them.

The *Times*' Abyssinian Correspondent demonstrates the necessity for the largeness of the force.

Twenty-two thousand Irishmen in London have presented an address to the Queen expressing loyalty and devotion.

Tranquillity has been restored in Cork after serious rioting. Two policemen were shot by a man who fired a revolver.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 20TH FEB.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 13¼ premium. Fives 8¼ to 8¾ premium. Fours, 7 discount.

Document Bills, 1s. 11d.
Dead weight, nominal.
Light weight £5. 5s.
Cotton £4.
Interest on Loans 3½ per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 6.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 3-12
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 15th February 5,822 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE ships *Etherial* and *James Child*, with stores, left yesterday for Annesley Bay.

THE *Ozonian* and *Nadorda* were yesterday chartered for the Abyssinian Expedition.

THE Bombay Small Cause Court will be closed to-day on account of the "Sewratree" holiday.

WE notice that the opening of the Art Exhibition, which was fixed for to-day, has been postponed till Monday.

MR. DRACUP, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, has been transferred to Dharwar as Hoozoor Deputy Collector.

MR. A. M. MONTEATH, Director General of Post Offices in India, who was on a visit at this Presidency, left Bombay for Madras on Saturday last.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued a Sunud to Mr. Mahadeorao Ramchunder, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Kulludghee District.

THE Turkish branch of the Indo-European line was on Wednesday reported right to Constantinople; the Egyptian line was right, and the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Mahim concerning the death of one Esoo Luxamon. The jury found that the deceased probably committed suicide by drowning himself whilst in a state of insanity.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Abyssinia, per steamer *General Outram*, on 24th February, at 10 A.M. Letters will be liable to the Indian inland rates of postage.

A HINDOO lad aged about fifteen years, named Baboo Gunoo, employed a coolie at the Chiraz Bazar on Wednesday last, and took him to Curalwady. The boy offered him four pice, while the coolie demanded two pice. An altercation took place between them, and the coolie in a fit of rage, struck the lad on the shoulder with a knife. The boy was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE following passengers yesterday proceeded to Suez in the s. s. *Krishna*:—Rev. Peter Dafcottis, Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, and three children, Rev. Mr. Jackson and a child, Captain Bruce, Mrs. Walsh and a child, Mrs. Broadhead and two children, Messrs. Robert Hall, Joseph Winter, A. Hackney, Moolton, Brown, H. Rabbitt, D. McCombie and Leekie, and Miss Lizzie Simoon. The following had booked for Trieste:—Mrs. Newport, Rev. C. Gerow, Mr. Joseph Oss. Mr. Nusserwanjee Eduljee was a passenger for Aden, and there were 28 deck passengers for Aden and Suez.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th February.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th, 13th, 14th and 15th Febuary.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 19th to 8 P. M. of the 20th February were as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	14 24	10 25
,,	Calcutta via Agra	one in. 6h.	29 mt.
,,	Calcutta via Madras	15 15	2 8
,,	Madras	5. 1	3 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE total number of deaths registered during the past week is 291, being 8 less than in the preceding week and 189 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and also 25 less than the total of the week ending 19th February in last year.

Divisions.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of Reported Births during the week exclusive of Still-born
A.	Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1
	Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort, Northern	39,258	.	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	4
	Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	1
B.	Market	75,402	...	1	...	6	10	...	...	17	11
	Mandwee	41,152	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	9	...
	Chukla	41,442	...	1	...	11	11	...	...	23	2
	Oomburkharee	63,020	...	1	1	12	15	1	...	30	8
	Dongree	60,259	...	...	1	2	8	...		11	3
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	...	2	...	8	10	...	...	20	4
	Phunuswaree	22,529	...	...	.	...	3	...	...	3	...
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	...	.	8	9	...	...	17	1
	Kharato[illegible]	23,454	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	15	2
	Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	1	3	4	...	...	10	7
	Khetwaree	29,177	...	1	...	3	8	...	...	12	...
	Girgaon	21,505	...	2		5	1	.	...	8	...
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	5	4
	Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7	...
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	.	1	1	...	...	2	...
E.	Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	10	...
	Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	8	.	...	2	...
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	1	1	21	16	1	...	46	...
	Parel	7,002	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1
	Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
F.	Seo	12,078	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	1
	Mahim	19.459	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	6	1
	Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	2	1	...	.	3	...
W.	Harbour	32,582	...	.	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
	Non-Resident & Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	8	...
	Bomaby	816,562	...	18	4	110	155	4	...	291	51
	M[illegible] of the corresponding wee[illegible] the preceding 5 years		66	25	8	252	124	4	...	480	...

STEAMER REPORTS.—20TH FEB.

Galle, 19th, 12-55 P. M.—Mail Steamer *Behar*, from Bombay anchored.

Massendom, 19th, 6 P. M.—Steamer *Amberwitch*, from Bushire arrived.

TELEGRAHH LINE REPORTS.—20TH FEB.

Kurrachee, 20th, 11-59 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople. Egyptian line right. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 16th February. via Russia 18th February. Latest dates from Egypt 17th February.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th Feb. 1868

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 44,781	0	4
Merchandize	,, 45,739	12	5
Earth Trains	,, 6,356	12	3
Electric Telegraph	,, 1,150	1	0
Total Rs.	98,027	10	0

Corresponding Week in February, 1867.

Coaching	52,091	13	10
Merchandize	56,832	6	0
Telegraph	755	9	0
Total	1,09,679	12	10
Decrease	11,652	2	10

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

PETITIONS by the undermentioned persons have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the 11th Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Dhondoo Shewshunkerjee, an English writer.
Henry Johnstone, unemployed.
Purshotum Motichund, a broker.
Auderjee Shapoorjee, a dealer in Sodawater.
Sewram Khundoojee and Ruckmabaee, the first is employed under one Futon Ruton.
Khutri Joosub Bawa, and Kutri Elicis Bawa, Dyers.
Gowa Veera, a mason.
Memon Essa Hajee Mulock, a muccadum.
Laljee Heerchund, formerly traded in his own name, and subsequently under the name and firm of Naronjee Toolseydass.
Thoban Tulla, unemployed.
Munordass Laldass, lately a general merchant.
Fuzloodin Shaik Ahmed, Shaik Mahomed Vulud Shaikoobhoy, Hajee bin Shaik Hoossein, Dadoo Meeya Shaik Ahmed, Futmabaee, Khuteezabaee, Shureepabaee, and Ameenabaee, the first, second, third, and fourth are dealers in milk and butter, and the others are unemployed.
Dadoba Nowsajee, a hack buggy keeper.
Shaik Casum Shaik Hamed, Colsumbee his wife, and Begumbee, unemployed.
Fuckir Mahomed Esmal, a dealer in cocoanut hookas.
Mega Dewjee, Cala Dewjee, and Leeboobaee, widow, blacksmiths.
Venayeck Sitaram, an English writer.
Curmon Dewah, a tile and brickmaker.
Albino de Silva, a shopkeeper.

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE Council met at Government House (Calcutta) on Friday, the 31st January.

The Honourable Raja Sheoraj Singh made a solemn declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

COMMISSIONER'S POWERS' (SIND) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Shaw Stewart, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind certain of the powers of a Local Government, said that by Act XXXII. of 1867 the Governor General in Council was empowered to delegate to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah, any of the powers of a Local Government. When the Bill which afterwards became that Act was under the consideration of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay represented that considerable inconvenience was felt by the Commissioner in Sind not having certain powers vested in Local Governments, and suggested that provision should be made in the Bill to meet that difficulty. The Government of India, however, thought that a separate Bill should be brought forward for the purpose, and Mr. Shaw Stewart now accordingly moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind all or any of the powers conferred on the Government of Bombay by the Bombay Regulations, or by the Acts of the Governor General in Council solely applicable to Bombay, or by any Act of the Government of Bombay, or by certain specified Acts of the Government of India; and, in addition, to enable the Government of Bombay, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind all or any of the powers vested in a local Government by any other Act of the Government of India. The Bill would be short and would be drawn up in accordance with the instructions already given by the Government of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXEMPTION OF VILLAGES (BOMBAY) BILL.

The Honorable Mr. Shaw Stewart also moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency be reconstituted, and that the Right Honourable Mr. Massey and the Honourable Mr. Cockerell be added thereto. The Bill had been referred to a Select Committee last session, and, with the consent of the Council the Select Committee had been relieved from the necessity of submitting a report during that session.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—On the Bill to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency—The Right Honourable Mr. Massey and the Honourable Mr. Cockerell, and the Mover.

The Council met again on the 7th instant:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart introduced the Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind certain of the powers of a local Government, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency.

INVESTITURE OF THE CHIEF OF EDUR WITH THE STAR OF INDIA.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* publishes for general information, the following report received from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., of the proceedings at a Durbar held by him at Edur for the purpose of delivering to the Maharaja Jowansingjee, Chief of Edur, the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, conferred on His Highness by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Sovereign of the Order:—

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government Bombay.

Camp Hursole, 28th January 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to the instructions of His Excellency the Governor in Council, as conveyed in your letter No. 3233, of the 17th October last, I proceeded to Edur, and on the 16th instant delivered the Insignia of the Star of India, together with the Letter of Appointment and the Letter of Dispensation with regard to Investiture, to His Highness the Maharaja, in open Durbar, in the presence of the Acting Political Agent, the ladies and gentlemen and a large assembly of the Sirdars and Chiefs in the Mahee Khanta collected for the occasion.

2. On our leaving the Raja's house outside the town to proceed to the Durbar a party of the 6th Native Infantry on one side, and of Ahmedabad Armed Police on the other, presented arms, the procession being formed of three carriages and three elephants, escorted by parties of His Highness' and Gaekwar's Horse. Outside the pavilion, which had been erected for the occasion outside the Maharaja's palace, his regular Infantry were drawn up; and on our alighting presented arms, their bands playing the National Anthem, and his Artillery firing a salute.

3. At the entrance, the Maharaja met us and escorted us up through the centre of the pavilion, the Chiefs and other visitors standing on each side, the sofas and chairs arranged in a semi-circle at the end. The Maharaja took the centre seat on a sofa, with Major Law on his left, and myself on the right, the European ladies and gentlemen being seated on each side.

4. I then rose, and in presenting the Insignia and letters to the Maharaja, who stood to receive them, addressed him in Gujerathi as follows:—

"MAHARAJA,—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and India, and Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, having been pleased to nominate you to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order, I have been instructed by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay to present to you the letter of nomination, and the letter of dispensation from personal investiture, under the Royal Sign Manual, together with the Insignia belonging to the rank. It gives me great pleasure to do so in the presence of the Political Agent, the ladies and gentlemen assembled, your own brotherhood, Sirdars, and subjects, in your hereditary capital of Edur. This honour has not been conferred on you simply on account of your being an independent prince of high family and ancient and honourable lineage, but also on a consideration of the many personal qualifications which render you worthy to receive it. In passing through your Highness' territories, I have conversed with your subjects, and what they have told me of their happiness under your government is fully confirmed by Major Law's assurances. By your personally attending to the administration of impartial justice in Civil and Criminal matters, by your promoting education, by your opening out the country with roads, and by your improvement in the method of collecting your revenues, you prove that the cherishing of your subjects and the improvement of their condition are objects lying at your heart. I wish particularly to mention the establishment of a Girls' School at Edur as a proof that you have learnt the truth that women were not meant to be the mere servants of man, but were created for his real companionship. Major Law has informed me that you use every endeavour to promote commerce by good arrangements made at the fair of Tamlojee. In passing through the towns of Ahmednuggur and Edur it was evident to me that the sanitary condition of the people meets with your constant attention. In short I have no hesitation in saying that the rulers of other native states may see a good model of Government when they look at the management of Edur."

5. After I had shaken hands with His Highness, and offered him my personal congratulations in English, which he understands, the Maharaja replied briefly in Gujerati to the effect that he was highly honoured by the dignity bestowed upon him, and would always endeavour to act in a manner worthy of it.

6. Dulputram Dyabhaee, a Gujerati poet, then addressed the assembled Chiefs, giving a historical account of Edur, pointing out the benefits of British rule, and exhorting his hearers, in a neatly turned comparison of the efficacy of the point of the pen as against that of the point of the spear, to be true Kshatriyas and attend to the education of their children.

7. The ceremony concluded by the Maharaja's giving the usual flowers and pan-sooparee to the Europeans in the company, and his deewan to the Chiefs and other visitors, after which the Raja led Major Law and myself to the carriages, the troops presenting arms as we left.

8. The arrangements for the reception and ceremony were very creditable to the Maharaja, and the rows of Chiefs and visitors on each side of the pavilion, the rich dresses of brocade and red and green of some contrasted with the pure white of others, with the back ground of His Highness' troops and a richly caparisoned Elephant at each side of the entrance to the pavilion, formed as striking as it was an uncommon *coup d'oeil*. Order was well preserved in consequence of Captain Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, having arranged the Chiefs in their proper order of precedence before our arrival for the ceremony.

9. I beg to forward the usual covenant for the restoration of the Insignia, signed by the Maharaja, and attested by the Political Agent and myself.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE following abstract of information regarding the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1867-68, is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

KHANDEISH—Expected crop (in candies of 784 lbs. each of cleaned Cotton)—40,212 candies, 641 lbs.

Remarks made by Collector, &c.—The crop will be about one-third "Hinguughat" and two-thirds Khandeish Akote. Arrangements will be made for cultivating the Hingunghat variety only next season. Here and there on account of heavy rains when Cotton was at an early stage of its growth, a meagre crop may be expected, the bulk, however, is fine and abundant; it is expected that the price of the "Khandeish Hingunghat will in Liverpool exceed that of fair Dhollera;" picking and cleaning progresses slowly, 5 half and 2 full presses are in course of erection, the total number in the Zilla when these are finished will be eleven, viz:—

Worked by steam power 2 full Presses
Do. hand do. 2 do. do.
Do. do. do. 7 half do.

The new arrangement of Railway rates will make pressing more generally resorted to. One acre sown with New Orleans seed has yielded 400 lbs. of kuppas, the staple somewhat weak; Peruvian has failed. I am not yet in possession of final results of Egyptian, but believe they will be favourable. Various further experiments with exotic seed will be again made, and as they are to be under direct Government management, reliable results will be attained. The Chamber of Commerce in Bombay summed up their Report on a sample of Khandeish Hingunghat cotton as follows:—"This is by far the most satisfactory sample that has been submitted to the committee in connexion with the experiments that have been carried on: they are strongly of opinion that if Cotton of equal quality could be grown generally throughout the province of Khandeish it would not only be the greatest improvement that has yet taken place, but would also prove of incalculable benefit to the Cotton trade of Western India." The picking of the present crop is slow, but it is unreasonable perhaps to expect any other result with Cotton in England at 5½d. a lb. and labour in Khandeish at a premium.

Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.—In my recent visit to Khandeish I was much struck with the improvement effected in the Cotton cultivation, as contrasted with its condition when I paid a similar visit to the district before leaving this country for England. The credit of this is due to Mr. Ashburner, the Collector, upon whom too much praise can hardly be bestowed for the benefit he has conferred upon the country under his charge, as well as upon the Cotton trade of Bombay. It is only by a zealous Collector, with the local influence and resources he commands, that such an object could have been attained in so short a period. The result, however, must not be altogether estimated by the specimen alluded to, nor by that which I saw at the Akola Exhibition, both of which were much over-selected. This is a mistake, which is apt to lead to disappointment, as I find on contrasting with the above samples which are now at the Chamber of Commerce, and which I took personally from dokras at stations on the line. I fear that a merchant going into the district to purchase, would find it very difficult to obtain even one candy of cotton equal in all respects to the Akola prize specimen. In such competition as an Exhibition is expected to afford, a line should be drawn between fancy samples and commercial cotton, and if need be, separate awards or medals granted to each. The return of Kuppas mentioned from Dharwar New Orleans seed will attract attention; it is equal to over 130 lbs. of clean cotton from the acre of land. This quantity, judging from what I saw, will fully equal double the average of the general crop of the district. A sufficient sample of this cotton should be sent to the Chamber of Commerce for an opinion as to its comparative market value. I should mention that since the Collector's report was written the cotton crop of Khandeish has suffered greatly from successive heavy falls of rain. In some places I found the loss and deterioration estimated at fully four annas in the rupee.

SHOLAPORE—Expected crop 5202 candies, 524½ lbs.

Remark by Collector—The cotton crops this year would have been in a flourishing condition but for excessive rain, in consequence of which they have been worm-eaten.

KULLADGHEE—Expected crop 24,519 candies, 221 lbs.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—From other sources the crops reported good and abundant.

AHMEDNUGGUR—Expected crop 1,098 candies, 378 lbs.

By Collector.—In the Shreegonda district and also in Jamkheir the Swator Nuxultra rains injured cotton. The yield will not be more than a half crop. In the Nassick and Sinnur district the exotic seed has not answered well, and the crop as a rule is not very promising.

By Cotton Commissioner.—I am informed that nearly all the cotton grown in Ahmednugger will be taken by the local manu facturers.

SATTARA—Expected crop 3,785 candies, 360 lbs.

By Collector.—From what I have seen during my tour I am of opinion that there is a prospect of a good crop.

BELGAUM—Expected crop 1,909 candies, 480 lbs.

By Collector.—In Belgaum Talooka the crop appears good. In Sumpgaum they are good on the low lands; those on the plains are stunted for want of moisture. In Budee cultivation is limited to 20 acres, the climate being unfavourable for Cotton. In Chickodee crops are good in some places, whilst in others they have suffered from want of rain and also excess of moisture. In Purusgur indigenous cotton appears sickly; and exotic is reported good. In Gokak the crops are poor in appearance and in the Ethnee Talooka the Cotton on the banks of the Krishna is promising and healthy, whilst in other localities it has greatly failed from want of timely and sufficient rain. 541 acres of land were sown with the new exotic seed supplied; the seed germinated but the plant afterwards dried up.

By Cotton Commissioner.—The description or variety of exotic seed sown is not mentioned, but I have been informed that the season was unfavourable for testing an experiment with new seed.

DHARWAR—Expected crop 38,401 candies, 32 lbs.

By Collector.—The prospects of the season are considered slightly superior.

By Cotton Commissioner.—I have not yet reached the Dharwar district, but expect to do so shortly. I am consequently unable to report from personal observation, but have been told that a favourable return is expected.

POONA—Expected crop 1,560 candies, 210 lbs.

By Collector.—In the Joonere Talook the cotton crop suffered from an unfavourable season. In the Indapoor district sowing was limited on account of the great demand for other crops. Exotic Cotton is softer and cleaner than the native, but it is not much cultivated, owing to its not giving a plentiful yield.

SURAT—Expected crop, 11,290 candies, 2lbs.

By Collector.—The season is reported to have been generally favourable to cotton crops, which are expected to be prosperous. I may, however, observe that that the result of the experiment with exotic cotton was not such as had been expected; it has, however, been far from a failure, and has shown that with proper care and attention to its rearing the exotic seed can successfully be grown in this Collectorate. The experience gained is proposed to be taken advantage of on a larger scale during the ensuing season.

By Cotton Commissioner.—The cotton season of Guzerat generally may be said to be about a fortnight later than usual, and picking was only just being commenced when I visited the district. Judging from what I saw of the standing crop, and of samples I have since met with (one of which was exhibited at Akola) I think that Broach cotton may be expected this season to take a good place in the home market. With regard to last year's experiment I am sorry that I cannot confirm the observation recorded, though it claims only a measure of success; not only as regards Surat, but in Goozerat generally the experiments can only be recorded as another failure, in as far as any practical deductions are concerned. This has been partly owing to negligence, partly to injudicious selection of the spots chosen for the experiments, and in a measure to the use of deteriorated seed. The first of these causes was apparent in a field close to Surat, from which good practical results might have been obtained were it not that its cultivation and management had been unaccountably neglected. The second cause was most observable at Broach where the experiments were conducted by private parties who had evidently bestowed the greatest care upon them, but from their almost exclusive garden character their value is lost for practical purposes, as they form no criterion of what may be expected from open field cultivation. The third cause of failure, viz:—the use of deteriorated seed was most apparent at Ahmedabad. To the above I have to record one exception, a field cultivated at Verumgaum by Mr. Wittul. The greater proportion of the exotic seed sent to Ahmedabad last year has not been sown. I found it decaying in the Mamledar's kutcherry. For this, however, the Collector's department is not to blame. A mistake is made in sending such enormous quantities (several tons) of seed into a district, until it has first been shown that it can be successfully grown. This has not yet been done in that quarter, and the cultivators very naturally object to devoting their land to an article from which they have no certainty of obtaining a return. Nothing but compulsion would make them do so, and that has been very wisely avoided. The seed in question was obtained from the Cotton Supply Association at an enormous expense, and at the same place I observed a large quantity of the previous year's supply also unutilized.

BROACH—Expected crop 18,624 candies, 484 lbs.

By the Collector.—The current cotton season promises to be a favourable one and the crops are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In some villages cotton suffered from a heavy rainfall in October last, but on the whole the present season is a very promising one.

AHMEDABAD—Expected crop, 6,192 candies, 42 lbs.

By Collector.—The probable yield per acre in 1867-68 is estimated to be less than 1866-67 by about 2 annas in a rupee.

KAIRA—Expected crop, 1,351 candies.

By Collector.—The Cotton crop in this district appears to be doing well and there is every reason to believe, as already stated in my letter No. 1015, dated 19th September last, that the production will be larger than it was last year.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH FEB.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Thomas Wells, seaman of the British ship *King of Italy*, was sentenced four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for continued disobedience of lawful commands. Nine seamen of the ship *N. A. Gardner*, were charged with disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to work on board the ship. The men alleged as their reason that the provisions were bad. His Honour ordered an investigation into the alleged cause of complaint, and advised the men to go back to the ship, to which all of them agreed except two, named William Brunker and William Anderson, who were sent to jail for three weeks.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Tookaram Rama, Hurra Canjee, and Rama Rukhima were charged with criminal breach of trust. Tookaram had been intructed to cart certain piece goods the property of Messrs. Graham and Co. and instead of taking them to the place he had been ordered to drive them to he and the other two prisoners absconded with them. The three prisoners were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Kalla Gunnall, a servant, was charged with having stolen a quantity of firewood, value Re. 1, the property of Lieutenant E. S. Walcot. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Mahomed Suliman, a servant, was found guilty of having stolen, on Wednesday, a piece of copper, value Rs. 7-8, from a cart on the road, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUICOWAR'S CHUDDER FOR MECCA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The jewel-cloth prepared by the Guicowar of Baroda, for presentation to the Mahomedan god at Mecca, reached here on the 18th inst., in order that it may be exhibited to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, as noticed in your issue of the 17th idem. Will it be in any way out of place were I to suggest, through your columns, that that jewel-cloth be placed on view at the Art Exhibition to be opened to-morrow by His Excellency the Governor?

A PUBLIC.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPPING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg that you will kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to ask those "very excellent and highly respectable men" (as Sir Joseph Arnould would call them) the liquidators of the Oriental Shipping Company—when they intend to make a final distribution of the assets, as they have had ample time (two years and a half) to dispose of the vessels (three) belonging to the Company, and complete the business of liquidation.

A SHAREHOLDER.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you kindly give insertion in your next issue to this letter, regarding the Mofussil Financial Association?

I and other shareholders are kept entirely in the dark about the state of affairs of this Association, while it is reported to us that all the doings of the Chairman and the Directors of the Association are illegal. The articles of the association do not allow the Company to commence business, unless at least one-fourth of the capital subscribed shall have been paid up. This has not yet been done. Meanwhile, it appears the Directors have been borrowing a large sum of money, which is contrary to the articles of the association.

It is, therefore, high time, I think, that a meeting of the shareholders were at once called, and a true statement of the affairs of the association placed before them.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER.

20th February.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Government of India is published for general information:—

Fort William, the 31st January 1868.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th December 1867, No. 158?, submitting the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, that under the existing rules for pensions to Uncovenanted Servants, service in acting appointments may be allowed to count towards pension.

2. The Governor General in Council observes, that as a person on a permanent establishment who may be appointed to act in another situation is entitled, by virtue of his substantive appointment, to count towards pension the period of employment in the acting situation, an alteration of rule is unnecessary for this class of servants. With regard again to servants who may be appointed to act in offices higher than their own at any time during the last five years of their service, it would, owing to the frequency of acting appointments, be exceedingly inconvenient to allow them to reckon their pension upon the higher allowances received during the period of acting employment, especially as the permanent holder also would compute his pension upon the substantive pay of the appointment.

3. But persons not permanently enrolled on any Government establishment, who act for absent Uncovenanted Servants in eligible grades, and others employed in ineligible grades who may be appointed to act in eligible grades, may count for pension, the period of officiating service provided that they are subsequently confirmed, and that the absentees are not allowed to count towards pension the period of their absence, whether as regards allowances on retirement, or the period of qualifying service.

Mr. W. Edwards, Assistant Engineer, Mysore, Department of Public Works, Hassun Division, for Hydrostatic Sluice Gate.

Mr. R. MacKenzie, Engineer, Bombay, for fastening bales of cotton, wool, or other goods with hoop iron.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Money, of Chittagong, for an economical production of burning Gas applicable to lighting and heating purposes.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued a Sunnud, dated 18th February 1868, to Mr. Madhuvrao Ramchundr (late a Pleader in the Dharwar District), authorising him to practice as a Pleader in the Kulladghee District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders by Major General Sir Charles Staveley dated 28th December 1867, are confirmed:—

Captain Ellis, Royal Artillery, to act as Bazaar Master at Zoulla, with effect from the 10th idem.

Lieutenant Holt, 4th Foot, to officiate as Provost Marshal at Zoulla.

The following General Orders by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Commanding Abyssinian Field Force, dated Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 20th January 1868, are republished:—

The complete establishment of Tent Lascars for the Force not having arrived, and the services of these men being required in the Ordnance Department here, the following proportion of Lascars will be allowed to all Corps, European or Native, using Native Soldiers' Tents.

Two Lascars to 112 Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, serving on board the Hospital Ships "Golden Eleece," "Mauritius," and "Queen of the South," are reported to have arrived at Aden, en route for Abyssinia, on the dates specified:—

Staff Surgeon Roch, Staff Assistant Surgeon Murphy—7th December 1867.

Staff Surgeon Woodward, Assistant Surgeon Fairland—18th December 1867.

Staff Surgeon Chartres, Staff Assistant Surgeon Wheeler—22nd December 1867.

Captain J. G. Watts, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major General Malcolm, C. B., subject to confirmation.

The undermentioned officer is attached to the Land Transport Train, as a Subaltern of Division, and will report himself accordingly to Major Warden:—Lieutenant H. R. Abadie, 11th Hussars.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the whole road from Zoulla to Senafe is under the direction of the Commanding Engineer, who will duly communicate with the respective General and other officers commanding as to what assistance in working parties he may require. Captain Willoughby, Assistant Commissary General, will return to Suez, by the first opportunity, and resume charge of the Commissariat (Abyssinian Expeditionary Force) in Egypt, from Major Stansfield, Deputy Assistant Commissary General who will remain in Egypt to assist Captain Willoughby. Lieutenant Luckhardt, 109th Foot, attached to the Land Transport Train, is transferred to the Commissariat Department as an Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and is attached as assistant to Captain Willoughby until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Navy, having been placed by Commodore Heath, C. B., at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are appointed Field Engineers, from the dates specified below:—Lieutenant S. C. Darwin, R. N., H. M. S. "Satellite," from the 29th October 1867, to date of relief, for the purpose of superintending the water supply. Lieutenant Pounds, R. N., H. M. S. "Octavia," is appointed Assistant Field Engineer from such date as he may receive charge of the wattering arrangements from Lieutenant Darwin, the latter officer's services being required with H. M. S. "Satellite." Lieutenant A. S. Phillpots, R. N., H. M. S. "Satellite," from the 1st January 1868, for the purpose of conducting the duties of Traffic Manager, Railway Department. This cancels so much of G. O. C. No. IX. of the 8th instant as relates to Lieutenant Phillpots.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(signed) W. E. MACLEOD, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General."

The following General Orders by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G. C. S. I., K. C. B. Commanding Abyssinian Field Force, dated Head Quarters, Cap. Zoulla, 23rd January 1868, are republished:—

"XL The undermentioned officers are attached, as Subalterns of Division, to the Land Transport Corps:—

Captain J. R. Strutt, 3rd N. I.
Captain G. S. Stevens, Bombay Staff Corps.
Captain Seton, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant W. J. Holt, 14th Foot, when relieved of his present duties.
Lieutenant P. C. Storey, 26th Foot.
Lieutenant E. J. Lugard, 14th Foot.
Lieutenant F. T. Goad, 45th Foot.
Ensign D. Barr, 33rd Foot.
Ensign W. C. Harrison, 14th Foot.

XLI. The undermentioned officers are reported to have arrived at Suez, en route for Abyssinia, on the dates specified:—

Ensign Turner, 14th Foot, 7th November 1867.
Ensign Irving, do. do.
Lieutenant Vidal, do. 23rd November 1867.
Captain Kittoe, do. 30th December 1867.
Captain Trent, 33rd Foot. do.
Captain Fawcett, do do.
Lieutenant Goring, do. do.
Ensign Wright, 45th Foot, do.

XLII. The following scale shows the amount of Camp Equipage, Carriage, Sick Carriage, and Native Followers allowed for every Regiment and Battery composing this Force:

Camp Equipage.

1 Bell Tent for each Commanding Officer.
1 Bell Tent for every 2 other officers to Senafe, and for 3 beyond Senafe.
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for every 5 Staff Serjeants or Warrant Officers.
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for every 4 Native Commissioned Officers
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for 12 European Non-Commissioned, rank and file.
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for 14 Native Non-Commissioned rank and file.
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for Guards for each Regiment or Battery.
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for Stores for each Regiment.
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for Hospital Establishment for Regiment or Battary
1 Bell Tent (single cloth) for Hospital Necessary for each Regiment.
2 Tents, Native Soldiers' double-poled, for Hospital for each Regiment.
1 Tent, Native Soldiers double-poled, for Hospital for each Battery.
1 Bell Tent for Hospital for a Company of Royal Engineers.
1 Bell Tent, for Hospital for a Company of Native Sappers (when detached.)
1 Bell Tent, for Hospital for a Battery of Native Artillery.
1 Mule for every 2 Bell Tents.
3 Mules for every 2 Native Soldiers' double poled Tents.
1 Mule for the conveyance of each officer's personal baggage.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the Mess Kit of every 3 Officers.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the baggage of every 3 Staff Serjeants.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the baggage of every 4 European Non-Commissioned, rank and file.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the baggage of every 3 Native Officers.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the baggage of every 5 Native Non-Commissioned, rank and file.
5 Mules for the conveyance of the cooking utensils of a British Regiment.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the cooking utensils of a Battery Royal Artillery.
3 Mules for the conveyance of the Quarter Master's Stores of a British Infantary Regiment.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the Quarter Master's Stores of a Battery.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the Quarter Master's Stores of a Native Regiment.
1 Mule for the conveyance of Office Books of each Regiment and Battery.
1 Mule for the conveyance of Armourer's Stores of each Regiment.
8 Mules for the conveyance of the Entrenching Tools of each Regiment.
13 Mules for the conveyance of the Hospital Stores of a British Regiment.
6 Mules for the conveyance of the Hospital Stores of a Native Regiment.
3 Mules for the conveyance of the Hospital Stores of a Battery, Royal Artillery.
1 Mule for the conveyance of the Hospital Stores of a Native Battery, or Company of Sappers.
2 Mules for the conveyance of the Hospital Stores of a Company, Royal Engineers.
22 Mules for the conveyance of the spare ammunition of a British Regiment.
2 Mules for the conveyance of the spare ammunition of a Native Regiment.
6 Mules for the conveyance of the spare ammunition of a Company, Royal Engineers, or a Company of Sappers.

Sick Carriage.

Dandies (with 4 bearers each) will be issued at the rate of 1 for every 20 European Non-Commissioned, rank and file, and for every 100 Native Non-Commissioned, rank and file.

1 Dooly with 6 bearers will be allowed to each Regiment.

Followers.

The only Native Followers, Public or private, allowed to proceed with the Troops, will be as follows: and no extra Carriage will be permitted for the conveyance of their baggage:—

26 Cooks for each British Regiment.
6 do. for a Field Battery of Artillery.
5 do. for a Mountain Train Battery.
3 do. for a Company of Royal Engineers.
Puckaul Bheesties according to existing regulations.
Hand Bheesties do do
1 Servant for the Mess Kit of every 3 Officers.
1 Grass Cutter for each Officer's Horse.
1 Syce or grass Cutter for each Battery Horse of a Field Battery.
25 Muleteers for each Mountain Train Battery Royal Artillery.
1 Grass Cutter for every 2 Mules of a Mountain Train Battery of Royal or Native Artillery.
47 Muleteers for a Battery of Native Artillery.
3 Artificers for each Battery of Royal Artillery and 7 for Native Artillery.

The strength of Hospital Establishments for Field and Regimental Hospitals will be published hereafter.

Regimental and Battery Officers are allowed each a Soldier Servant

XLIII. The undermentioned Officer on the Staff of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, arrived at Suez on the 11th January 1868.

Colonel the Honourable F. A. Thesiger, 95th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General.

By order of His Excly. the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) F. THESIGER, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

The following appointment in the Abyssinian Field Force, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G. C. S. I., and K. C. B., is confirmed:—

Colonel the Honorable F. A. Thesiger, 95th Regiment, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Force, in room of Colonel Kirby, appointed Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.

Captain A. A. Gordon, of the 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

15th February 1868.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing, for six weeks, from the 20th April next, of the Civil Courts in the Canara District.

Messrs. F. Birkbeck and E. G. Sharkey, Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Surat, are invested with the powers of Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class in that district.

18th February 1868.

Mr. R. E. Candy, Second Assistant to the Collector of Canara, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859 in the Canara District.

Showkiram Nundiram, Mooktyarkar of Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first Class in the Kurrachee District.

Assunmull Jeshunmull, Head Moonshee at Beyla, is invested with the Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kurrachee District.

19th February 1868.

Mr. I. Dracup, Hoosoor Deputy Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

14th February.

Mr. Narrayen Bullal, Sub-Deputy Conservator of Forests Tanna, acted for Mr. Williams, as Deputy Conservator, from the 14th November 1867 to the 6th January 1868.

17th Febuary.

Mr. Dracup is transferred to Dharwar as Hoozoor Deputy Collector, and confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Plunkett is transferred as Hoozoor Deputy Collector from Dharwar to Tanna.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

15th February.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers have been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Two months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. J. C. V. Johson and Mr. A. C. Cuming, on sick certificate for six months.

2. The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, on 5th January 1868, *via* Marseilles.

Uncovenanted.

Lieutenant T. C. R. Carpendale, late I. N., on expiration of leave.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, on expiration of leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

19th February.

Professor J. P. Hughling, B. A., availed himself of the sick leave for twelve months granted to him under the Government Notification dated the 29th January last, from the 1st instant.

THE MAHABHARATA.*

(The Times.)

WE doubt whether Mr. Wheeler has chosen the right title for his book by calling it the *History of India*. Materials for the History of India would surely have been more appropriate. Whatever Mr. Wheeler means to do hereafter when he comes to the Mohamedan and modern periods of Indian history, he has certainly in the first volume supplied us with materials only from which it would require no inconsiderable skill and tact to compose an historical picture of the earliest period of India. The first volume is, in fact, an analysis of the famous Sanskrit epic, the *Mahabharata*, in itself a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of ancient India, yet in no sense a hishory of India. An analysis of Homer might with much greater truth be called a chapter of the history of Greece, for we know, at least, the approximate date of the Homeric poems, and we have a right to use them as historical evidence for the intellectual, religious, and political life of Greece at the earliest period of Grecian life. But the *Mahabharata*? Who knows its date even approximatively? Who would venture to say that in the form in which we possess it it was written previous to the Christian era? Who would undertake to divide the earlier from the later fragments? Who would say that the great war which it relates was ever fought on the plain of Kurakihetra? There was a time when people believed in Geoffrey of Monmouth's British history, but now the Kings whose genealogies he relates and whose battles he describes are assigned to the domain of romance, and few would venture to assert that a King Lear and his daughters, Gonorilla, Ragana, and Cordeilla, ever lived on British soil. That a poem called the *Bharata* or *Mahabharata* existed previous to the beginning of our era has, we believe, been rendered very plausible; also, that many of the legends of the *Mahabharata* were known in India during the Brahmana period (800–600 B. C.), and that the names of many of its heroes were familiar to one of the ancient gramarians of India, Panini. But from that to the poem as it is now there is an immense stride. The poem, as we now have it, is clearly written with a special view of glorifying the Brahmins, and Krishna, one of the most recent productions of the theogony of India, and to attempt to separate everything that has reference to Krishna, both as man and as god, from the bulk of the *Mahabharata* seems a dangerous operation. All these uncertainties reduce the historical value of the epic poetry of India, for the present at least, to a *minimum*. But, in spite of all this, we agree with Mr. Wheeler that no one can be said to know India, whether ancient or modern, who is unacquainted with the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, and we congratulate him on having performed a task which will earn him the gratitude of many readers, both in England and in India. Mr. Wheeler begins his work with a short account of the Vedic literature, a literature of a period which has at least this advantage that its antiquity cannot be doubted. How far back the hymns of the Rig Veda may carry us is, no doubt, a difficult question to answer in definite numbers; but that they cannot be more modern than 1,000 or 1,200 B. C. admits now of little doubt. Mr. Wheeler's account of what is known of this ancient period of religious worship is very well written, and drawn from trustworthy authorities. He proves himself well read in all that has lately been published on the subject, and this was by no means an easy task. Mr. Wheeler seems, in fact, more at home in the works published by European scholars on the Vedic literature than with what has been done in England, France, and Germany for the illustration of the *Mahabharata* and of the epic literature of India in general. He does not mention the translations of considerable fragments of the *Mahabharata* by Wilkins, Wilson, Eichhoff, Pavie, Foncaux, and others, nor does he seem to be aware that a French translation of the whole *Mahabharata*, by Fauche, is now being published at Paris. That translation, it is true, is not yet finished, but it has reached several volumes, and the translator pushes on his work in the most determined and intrepid way. It is possible that these books may not have reached India, and Mr. Wheeler, who has evidently been away from England for a number of years, and holds an important office in the Foreign Department, may be excused for not knowing all that has been written on the *Mahabharata* in Europe. Anyhow, he has given us something that has never been done before by any European scholar, and something that does not lose in value by the independent way in which it is carried out. Mr. Wheeler is not a Sanskrit scholar, at least he never says that he possesses a knowledge of the language in which the *Mahabharata* is written. He tells us himself how he came to undertake his work.

"To have undertaken," he writes,

"The digest of such a work direct from the Sanscrit would probably have proved to be the labour of a lifetime; for a bare translation of the whole poem would alone occupy from 12 to 15 octavo volumes, without any explanation or comment whatever. Fortunately, however, the task of analyzing and abridging has been greatly facilitated in the present instance by the discovery of a manuscript translation of the more important portions of the *Mahabharata*, which was lodged in the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal many years ago under a wrong title, and when there is reason to believe was drawn up by the late Professor H. H. Wilson."

Had Mr. Wheeler been more *au courant* of the history of Sanskrit scholarship in England he would hardly have called this a discovery. The existence of this alalysis and partial translation of the *Mahabharata* was known to every Sanskrit scholar, for in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 5 (1838), Professor Wilson himself had given a detailed account of it, and of the manner in which it was obtained. "Several years ago" he writes:—

"I adopted a plan for the particular examition of the contents of the Puranar, which was carried into execution during the latter years of my residence in India. Engaging the services of able Pandits, I employed them to prepare a minute index of each of the Puranar. This was not a mere catalogue of chapters or sections or heads of subjects, but a recapitulation of the subjects of every page, and almost every stanza in each page; being, in fact, a copious abstract in the safer form of an index. . . These indices were drawn up in Sanskrit. To convert them into English I employed several native young men, educated in the Hindoo College, and well conversant with our language, and to them the Pundits explained the summary which they had compiled. The original and translation were examined by myself, and corrected wherever necessary. When any particular article appeared to promise interest or information I had that translated in details, or translated it myself; in the former case, revising the translation with the original. In this manner I collected a series of indices, abstracts, and translations of all the Puranar, with one or two unimportant exceptions and of the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* from which, if I am not much mistaken, a correct notion of the substance and character of these works may now be safely formed. Besides copies in my own possession, one set was deposited in the library of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and another is placed in the library of the East India house. The index of the *Mahabharata* occupies four folio volumes."

If one copy of these translations was deposited by Professor Wilson in the library of the East India house it is certainly curious that so little use should have been made of it by the numerous scholars who frequent that library. A second set, however, of these valuable volumes was bought by the Bodleian library after Professor Wilson's death, and may now be used by every student who wishes to consult it.

We see, therefore, that what was a discovery to Mr. Wheeler would not have been a discovery in the eyes of other Sanskrit scholars. Nevertheless, to him belongs the merit of having made a portion, at least of this important collection accessible to the public at large. This was by no means an easy or a grateful task, as all know who have consulted the originals. Nay, we doubt whether any Sanskrit scholar would have undertaken it and performed it half as well as Mr. Wheeler. A Sanskrit scholar by profession would hardly have been satisfied with simply trusting to the manuscript translation. He would have had recourse to the original text of the *Mahabharata* whenever he felt doubtful, and he would soon have found out that it was easier to work on the original Sanskrit than on the translation. And what would the result have been? The public would never have got a readable analysis of the *Mahabharata*, whereas now, by reading the volume published by Mr. Wheeler, any one who takes an interest in Oriental literature may now form a tolerably correct idea of this great Indian epic. The analysis of the poem is cleverly contrived, the style is well chosen, and the marginal notes enable busy readers to get on more rapidly over what seems tedious even in this short abstract of what may certainly be called the longest and most tedious of epic poems. To give an idea of the extent of the *Mahabharata* is almost impossible, unless we compare it with other poems which we are accutomed to call long. Well, this giant, this very Bhima among poems, contains more than 200,000 lines. The *Æneid* has only 9,897 lines, the *Odyssey* 12,111, the *Iliad* 15,659. The printed edition of the *Mahabharata* fills four large folio volumes, and the exat number of verses, including the appendix, called the *Harivansa*, amounts to 214,778. According to its own showing, however, the *Mahabharata* ought to contain 200,000 lines, or 100,000 distichs, only; nay, there is a statement, preserved in the poem itself, that orginally, without the episodes, it only comprised 24,000 distichs, and that so much only is considered by the learned as the *Bharata*. What should we give if this original form of the poem could still be recovered! But, alas! there is rather a danger that even more of the *Mahabharata* may come to light. Vyasa the reputed author of the poem is said to have composed an epitome of 150 verses, but afterwards he formed another collection, consisting, it is said, of 6,000,000 verses. Of these 3,000,000 are happily established among the gods, 1,500,000 among the muses, 1,400,000 among the fairies, and 100,000 only in the world of men. We may hope that all but the 100,000 distichs, each consisting on an average of 32 syllables, may remain where they are, for even with what was vouchsafed to mankind it is difficult to know what to do. But now comes the still more extraordinary fact that to the present day there are Pandits in India who know the whole of this gigantic poem by heart. Mr. Wheeler says:—

"I have found men who may be almost said to have the whole of the *Mahabharata Ramayana* by heart, and yet, with the exception of a few prominent places, they are utterly ignorant of the geography. I once put a few questions of the kind to a very learned Pandit, through a third person, and his reply was most significant: 'I am 65 years of age,' he said, 'and I was never asked for such information before.'"

If, then, we consider that Mr. Wheeler has reduced this enormous poem to the reasonable proportion of about 400 pages, 8vo., and that these 400 pages not only contain an analysis of the whole poem, but likewise remarks and explanations of his own, we feel sure that many readers will be thankful to him, and that the poem in its abridged form will find more readers, in Europe at least, than it could have commanded in its original grandeur.

To give an abstract of the abstract published by Mr. Wheeler is impossible; and there is scarcely room for a few extracts. Here is a description of a battle by torchlight:—

"And the sun set in the heavens, but they fought on and cared not for food or sleep. . . And when the darkness came on they fought at hazard, not knowing friend from foe. And the night became terrible beyond all telling; fathers slew their sons, and sons their fathers, and they cut and hewed like madmen. The Yudhishthira, seeing that darkness was filling the plain with unutterable horror, ordered many lighted torches to be brought, and every man took a torch and fought with it in his hand, and ten torches were fastened to every chariot. And the whole plain of Kurakshitra was as light as day; and the golden cuirasses of the Rajas were as radiant as the sun; and the jewels on their arms and heads sparkled in the glare, and the swords and spears flashed like lightning. And they threw large stones at each other, and hurled chariot wheels. . . . And when it was about midnight, and sleep was overpowering the eyes of all who remained alive, cried out with a loud voice that the battle should cease for a while, and that all men should rest and sleep. Then all the warriors on either side rejoiced, and the rider of the elephant laid his head upon his elephant, and the horseman laid his head upon his horse, and for a brief space they were in a deep slumber. But presently the moon arose, and both armies were awakened, and again begirt themselves for shedding each other's blood."

There are here and there magnificent scenes in this poem which will strike the reader even in the prose to which they have been reduced. The gambling match, when the Princes stake everything—their treasures, and flocks, and palaces, and servants, at last their own family, themselves, and even their wives, is vividly described; and the agony of Draupadi, the Princess who had been gambled away, and is sent for by the winner, and insulted in the presence of the whole assembly, may well elicit tears, as Mr. Wheeler says it invariably does, when repeated by the wandering bards to crowds of men and women in India. One of the closing chapters, too, is not easily matched in any other epic. Nearly all the great heroes had been slain, and their widows and orphans repaired to the Ganges, and at the call of the poet, when the sun had set the river began to foam and boil, and a great noise was heard as though the whole host of the slain with their horses and elephants and chariots were alive again. And then the warriors appeared again in all their pomp, more beautiful than when they were alive, and there was perfect friendship between the slayers and the slain; and the widows went to their husbands, and daughters to their fathers, and mothers to their sons, and all sorrow was forgotten in the ecstasy of meeting again. But when the morning dawned all the dead mounted their chariots and horses and disappeared, and the widows followed them into the Ganges and thus rejoined their husbands in the places they wished for.

There are many more episodes which we should like to point out, for they well deserve a perusal, even from the general student of literature. The strange names and the strange customs of the poem will no doubt be a stumbling-block to many. If ever Indian readers are shocked at the primitive system of polyandry, and try to explain away the fact that the principal heroes of the poem, the five Pandara brothers, are married to one wife, what are European readers to say? Yet we advise them not to be frighened, and we can promise them that amidst a good deal of dross they will find something to reward their patience.

Mr. Wheeler has spared no pains to make his book practically useful. We have referred to his marginal notes, and he deserves our gratitude even more for a most excellent index. That some mistakes, particularly in the spellings of Sanskrit names, should occur here and there is not to be wondered at. Thus, on page 375, Ain-drisant, is probably meant for Aindris' anti, and, on the same page, we should think that Vishnu Maridapa should be changed into Vishnu mandapa.

But if Mr. Wheeler is to be blamed for certain inaccuracies in the spelling of Sanskrit words, which a Sanskrit scholar would no doubt have avoided, it his hardly fair that for this he should be taken to task by critics who themselves betray a strange want of familiarity with Indian literature and the rules of Sanskrit grammar. Thus Mr. Wheeler has been blamed for spelling the name of Bharata, the famous ancestor of the Pandavas and Kauravar, with a long a. This is wrong, for his name ought to be written with a short a. But what shall we say of the following reproach addressed to Mr. Wheeler by an eminent Orientalist?—

"When we read in the first page of the contents of the hero Bharata, we see at once that the author is not a Sanskrit scholar, or he would have known that the son of Dararatha was called Bharata, and that only his decendants could be called Bharata."

First, the hero Bharata, here mentioned, is surely not the son of Dararatha, the brother of Rama, but the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntala, the ancestor of the Pandavas and Kauravar. This, however, might have been a mere slip in correcting a slip. But what shall we say to the assertion that the descendants only of Bharata could be called Bharata, whereas it is a well-known exception that in the plural the descedants of Bharata are not called, as we should expect, Bharatas, but Bharatas!

Mr. Wheeler never assumes the air of a professor of Sanskrit, but is satisfied with the more humble task of a careful compiler of materials for the ancient history of India. If he is to be corrected *ex cathedra*, it should be done in a fair spirit, and with a due regard to the elements of Sanskrit grammar.

* *The History of India, from the Earliest Ages.* By J. Talboys Wheeler. Vol. I. "The Vedic Period and the *Mahabharata*." London, 1867. N. Trubner and Co.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENT IN PARIS.—For persons who are frequently in the habit of sending telegraphic messages a new system is coming into operation in Paris on the 1st January, which will be a great convenience to them, and will show at the same time to how great an extent the telegraphic wires are now employed. From the commencement of the new year adhesive telegram stamps will be issued, to be put on the original despatches by the senders themselves. Special boxes for the receipt of these despatches will be placed at the Bourse, the tribunals of commerce, and in the different quarters of the city. These boxes will be cleared every ten minutes. As the despatches will be sent to the different offices by the atmosphric tubes, they must be inclosed in envelopes of given dimensions, in order to ensure their immediate transmission. The prepayment in stamps of these messages is compulsory; and if the amount exceeds 10f. for France, and 20f. for abroad, the payment must be made in money, and not in stamps. Every information is given at the telegraph offices as to the regulations applicable to the use of these stamps.—*Ladies' Journal.*

A POET'S LOST DAY.—At the Marylebone County Court a few days ago Mr. Page, Italian warehouseman, of Westborne-grove, sued Mr. Robert Browning, the poet, for 8s., the value of two bottles of port wine. Plaintiff said that formerly defendant was a customer, but lately the custom had been taken away. A lad called on the 8th of July last and said Mr. Browning wished to have two bottles of port wine, and as he (plaintiff) had previously known the lad to be in the defandant's service, he let him have the wine on credit. Mr. Browning, in defence, said he had not dealt with plaintiff for two years. He never drank port wine, now did anyone else in the house. He never ordered it, from any one. On the 8th of July, when the bottles were alleged to be given to him Page, that lad had been in his service for six months. He was shown to plaintiff at the time of his making the demand, and he then shuffled in his statement, and said it was another lad who had called. Mr. Browning concluded an indignant speech by calling his housekeeper and Page, both of whom deposed they had never ordered or received port wine from plaintiff or anybody else for Mr. Browning's house. His Honour (Mr. Jessell) said plaintiff had not shown a proper amount of caution in his dealings, and judgment would be given for defendant. Mr. Browning said he had lost the whole day in connexion with this paltry claim, but he resisted it on principle. He wished his costs to be appropriated to the poor-box of the court, for which he was publicly thanked by the registrar.—*Express.*

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THE BISHOP OF KERRY ON THE MANCHESTER EXECUTION.

(*The Times.*)

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESS OF KERRY.

VENERABLE BRETHREN,—We saw yesterday in a Dublin weekly newspaper a list of places where requiem Masses or other solemn services were celebrated for the persons lately executed in Manchester. To our great surprise one of the places named was Killarney. We lose no time to contradict this statement, which is a calumny, no doubt unintentional, on the clergy, secular and regular of this town, and which would be, if true, a scandal to the diocess. As some of the laity were very pressing in their demands for such services, it may be useful to state the grounds of our refusal. It is, of course, a right and holy thing to pray for all who died in the peace of the Church; and those who pay the last penalty that human justice can exact have a special claim upon our charity. Prayer for their souls is the only mercy with which society can temper the severity of this dread award. It takes from punishment the appearance of vengeance. It reminds us that God loves to pardon those whom man condemns. There are circumstances which render the victims of the late executions more special objects of compassion. Their crime has not that character of atrocity or brutality which marks the murders so frequently reported in the English newspapers. It was not perpetrated through hatred or revenge, or for sordid gain. We may charitably suppose that all concerned had wished and hoped to effect their purpose without shedding human blood. The manner in which the executed met their doom was, by all accounts, edifying and Christianlike. Many, too, are of opinion that, however certain the alleged facts may be, there was not a fair trial, inasmuch as the evidence was proved to be false with regard to one of the accused. For these reasons, in addition to the general motive of charity, we prayed for them in secret, and asked the Almighty to take them to His eternal rest. Now, if the demand for special public services was based on such considerations, we should not deem it objectionable on the ground of morality. But it was not sympathy or compassion that was asked for but honour; and it would be false to assert, and childish to believe, that it was for such reasons that it was sought to pay public exceptional honour to the deceased. Those amongst us who planned funeral processions, or who asked funeral services, must have believed that the conduct of the executed was praiseworthy, and that they sacrificed their lives in a just and noble cause. If their conduct was morally wrong they should not be made objects of public honour and admiration; and to participate in paying such honour, or to sanction it, would be a violation of our duty, as the Divinely appointed guardians of morality. In what light, then, must we view those acts of violence which eventuated in the death of a fellow-being?

First, it seems plain to us that they were perpetrated in the cause of revolution; and though these poor men may not have been conscious of the tendency of their acts, yet we know that revolution is the chief form of antagonism to God and to religion which the spirit of evil assumes in our day.

Secondly, it will not be denied that these acts were done in defence and for the furtherance of the Fenian conspiracy—that is, of an excommunicated secret society. We tell our people that to belong to this society is a grievous sin. Can we at the same time applaud its champions? We tell them that the Sovereign Pontiff forbids us to absolve members of secret societies unless they renounce the society and repent of the sin, and are we to tell them in the same breath that it is heroism and patriotism to fight and die for that which the Pope has condemned? God forbid that any Kerry priest should be ever guilty of such double dealing towards the people and of such disrespect to the Holy See!

Thirdly, if these acts of violence are lawful and praiseworthy, it must be lawful and praiseworthy to repeat them. Are we, as priests of the living God, prepared to give such counsel? Is it lawful to fire shots in a crowded street, with danger to the lives of innocent and unoffending people? If a band of Orangemen strove to rescue one of their brotherhood charged with felony or treason, and, in the effort, shot and unarmed Catholics should we not deem it immoral, nay brutal, to give to the homicides a popular ovation? We have heard of another fearful outrage causing death and damage to several who never did harm to us or to our country. Are we expected to canonize the men who fired the gunpowder at Clerkenwell? And yet to make a breach in a gaol wall by a dangerous explosion does not imply as direct an intention of homicide as the firing of lead loaded revolvers. We are told that political offences should not be punished with death. If this doctrine is to be accepted, all political offenders should benefit equally by the immunity it affords. The British Government, which is deemed the oldest political offender in this country, may fairly demand that its servants shall not be put to death by their assailants. It is too much to expect that there should be such a one sided bargain as would give the power of life and death only to the subject and take it from the ruler. If those who seek to redress the wrongs of our country, will abstain from acts or threats of violence, there is no fear, in this age, that any amount of written or spoken disaffection will ever be visited by the last penalty of the law. The struggle for justice and for Reform can be carried to a favourable issue under the conditions, and according to the rules and principles laid down by the great Kerryman who has been as yet the only successful champion of Irish freedom. Here at least we should not forget O'Connell's maxim, that the man who commits a crime drives a nail in the coffin of his country. We have thus written to you, venerable brethren, first to contradict the statement to which we have alluded, and then to give an answer to those who may be dissatisfied with the part that we and our clergy have taken. We sometimes hear the names of hirelings and traitors applied to those who will not join in the insane movements of the present time. If we were hirelings we would flatter the folly and pander to the prejudice of those on whom we depend for food and raiment. If we were traitors to our country we would cherish those secret conspirators who are stabbing her at the heart. But then we should be also traitors to conscience, traitors to God, traitors to the Gospel which He has entrusted to our keeping and commanded us to preach.—Yours faithfully, in Christ our Lord.

† DAVID, Bishop of Kerry.

Killarney, December 30, 1867.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—The very aggreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in ¼lb., 1-lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa.

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Pereins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000 Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight .... 1s. 10¼d. do.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 10¼d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 10 1/8d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 10d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 9¾d. do.
demand .... 1s. 9½d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 9 5/8d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. .... 1s. 9½d. do.
Circular Notes payable througout Europe. 1s. 9½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million, Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10¼ per Rupee.

4 do. 1/10 3/8 "
3 do. 1/10 5/16 "
2 do. 1/10½ "
1 do. 1/10 3/16 "
On demand 1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight .. ...at 1s. 10 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ...at 1s. 10¼d. "
3 do. .. ...at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
2 do. .. ...at 1s. 10 1/8d. "
1 do. .. ...at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
On demand .. ...at 1s. 10d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 9 15/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe......at 1s. 9¾d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whol in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie. Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co,

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection issolicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Very handsome and small single horse Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.

1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the underaigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to

2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.

Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

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The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.	Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.	Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.	Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
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Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.

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FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.

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J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at .... Rs. 5 8 per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry .... " 36 0 "
Very fine old Brandy .... " 40 0 "
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FOR SALE, APPLY TO J. A. BROWN &Co

Fine Pale Old Brandy qts. at Rs. 28
Pale Amontellado. Sherry " 28
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Whiskey, fine old Scotch " 18
GREY'S ADELPHI.
Fine Orange Bitters " 14

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Per dozen.

CLARET. —	Medoc	Rs. 7-8	Pints,
	do.	" 12 "	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	" 18 "	"
	Chateau Beltasse ...	" 0 "	"
	Do.	" 25 "	"
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's ...	" 29 "	"
COGNAC.........	1st quality	" 35 "	"
	2nd "	" 25 "	"
	From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG......	" 30 "	"
	"	" 16 "	Pints.
	IMPERIAL......	" 32 "	Quarts.
	"	" 17 "	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	" 35 "	Quarts.
	MOSELLE......	" 24 "	"
	"	" 13 "	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	" 33 "	Quarts.
	"	" 17-8	Pints.

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WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

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Brandy—three brands.
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Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
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Sherry—Five marks.
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
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Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on cargoes by Steamers and First-Class sailing vessels, at current rates of premium to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY,
Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their Home firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

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SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in the most fashionable designs, and from well-known English manufacturers. ROSSELET & Co.

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This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

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The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

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Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

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Bombay, 31st Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

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J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy,—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force.

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.

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For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

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Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

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WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

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New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

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Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particulars favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	14	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	3	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
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Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 22nd July 1867.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Domesticks, Madapollams, White Tanzibs, Dhoties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also.—15 Casks of Copper Guncaps (burnt).

5 sets of plated mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

The following property will be sold by G. B. GLADDING by order of the Sheriff of Bombay on the dates specified:—

Suit No. 985 of 1866.

The Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dinshaw Ardaseer Dawur, Toolseedass Dewjee and Dyal Jairaz .... Defendants.

LOT. NO. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, situate, and being No. 16, Khand Bazar, otherwise called Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay.

LOT NO. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling-house and Stable at Bengallee Poora Street, outside the Fort, assessed under No. 3.

LOT NO. 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 1.

LOT. NO. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 53.

LOT NO. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in the said Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one house 169 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

LOT NO. 6.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one House 170 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Dyal Jairaz in the above specified property.

Bombay, 21st February, 1868 G. B. GLADDING.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "TRAFALGAR."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE begs most respectfully to inform his friends and customers, at the Presidency and Outstations, that he has just received a fresh supply of Oilmanstores selected expressly to his order from the well-known House of Messrs. Crosse and Black well, and consisting of Pickles, mixed Walnut, Cauliflowers, Girkens, Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Imperial, West India and Captain, White Oriental, White Wine Table Vinegar in quarts and pints, Salad Oil, Durham's Mustard, Raspberry and Black Currant, Vinegar, French and Spanish Olives and Capers, Sauces, Lee and Perrin Worcesters in pints and half pints, Harvey John Bull, Beefsteak, Reading, Mogul, Royal Table, Sir Robert Peel, King of Oude, Hickson's Soho, Soyers, and Anchovie Sauces, Fruits for Tarts, Greengages, Apples, Green Gooseberry, Damson's Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currant and Raspberrys, Jams, Raspberry, Strawberry Greengages, Apricots, Goosberry, Damson, Black and Red Currants, Jellies, Red and Black Currant, Orange and Apple Marmalades, Apple, Apricot, Pine Apple and Orange, Damson Cheese, Milk Punch in quarts, Muscatel Raisins, and French Plums in Glass Jars, Turkey Figs, potted Meat of sorts, Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, Captains, Mixed, Dessert, Fancy Machine, Rich Arrowroots, Maccaroons and Ginger Nuts, Oatmeal and Pearl Barley in tins, Fresh Butter in small tins, Oxford and Bologne Sausages, Caviares in tins, Fresh Salmon and dried Herrings, Sardines, and Table Salt, assorted Soup, Turkey and Truffles, Stewed Celary, Asparagus, Potete Pois, and Potedetorgras Yorkshire Game Pois with Truffles, Patent Preserved Ox Tongues, Hams and Bacon in tins and canvas, Cheeses, rich Stilton's Albert double Gloster, Berkley, Chedder, Somerset and Pine, refined Loaf Sugar in tins.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE Auctioneer.

No. 91, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st February, 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF SWEDISH IRON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Carnac Bunder, Jeetha of Thucker Dhurrumsey Jeeva and Muthoora Veerjee, and by their order on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Bhoolchund Movundass:—

101 Candies Swedish Iron.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned valuable Jewellery—

On account and at the risk of Moteelall Aneerood, the Mortgagor:—

Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, and Topaz Rings, Emerald, Pearl, and Ruby Hoop Rings, Pearl, Emerald, and Ruby Rose Rings, Armlet, and Necklet set with precious Stones, Diamond and Emerald Earrings, Pearl Bangles, Diamond Emerald Ornaments, Embroidered Sarries, and Cuffs.

On account of whom it may concern;—

Brilliant, Emerald, and Diamond Rings, Ruby and Pearl Hoop Rings, Pearl Rose Rings, Brilliant, Diamond, and Emerald Earrings, Diamond Bracelet, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Madapollams.
8 " " Shirtings.
6 " " Jacconets.
7 " " T. Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales Grey Drill.
10 " Black Woollen Cloth.
3 Cases Coloured Jacconets.
3 " Twist T. Red Handkerchieves.
428 Dozen False Pearls assorted.
6 Cases Cut Goblets.
20 Sets Ouseby's Travels in Persia.
70 Cases each 4 dozen London and Colonial Company Limited India Pale Ale.
4 Cases superior Scents in Glass-stopper Bottles.
1 " Bass' Beer and Bottling Taps and Boxwood Rubs.
50 Boxes Bar Soap, 40 and 56 lbs. in a box.
A Case India Rubber Combs of assorted sizes.
A Choice assortment of Gold and Silver Trichinopoly Jewellery consisting of Earrings, Bracelets, and Brooches.

On account of first purchaser:—

15 Dozens superior Orange Bitters.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE DOG CART, BY KING & Co. LONGACRE, LONDON.

Cost laid down in Bombay Rs. 900, to be sold for Rs. 500 cash. Can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

HILL TEAS.—From the Deyra Doon Tea Company in tins of 2 and 5 lbs. each, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

GOLDEN SHERRY.—A sound safe Wine at Rs. 16 per dozen. Parties wishing to sample same may have a bottle for Rs. 1/8.

CLARET.—A light breakfast Wine, Rs. 9 per dozen, to close a shipment.

Bombay, 21st February, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the concerned:—A quantity of Grey Printed and Colored Piece Goods, such as Chintzes, Long Cloths, Madapolams, Jacconets, &c. Some Blackwood Glass door Library Book Cases, a large Blackwood and Glass Show Table, Writing Do., Mahogany Looking Glasses of sizes, 2 Small Dinner Sets, Plated Ware, Spare Moons, Bottoms, Solar, Tanna-made Hats, Lady's Do., Shirt Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, Superior Carriage Varnish, American Buckets, Rolls of Oil Cloth, Gold Rings, Silver and Silver Gilt Watches, &c.

6 Sets of best English-plated Mounted double buckle single Harness.

AT 1 P. M.

The property of a Gentleman. One second-hand Open Carriage, with Pole and Lamps.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF "GUNGA NURSING PERSAD."

In Re Sewjee Dairaz, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

The "Gunga Nursing Persad" about 102⅔ tons, built about 8 or 9 years ago now in good order, and just arrived from Bunder Abbas, with all Ropes, Anchors, and Tackle, for working the ship in duplicate.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 OLD SHARES OF THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee Liladhur Pragjee and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hurjeevandass Muccoondram—

25 Old Shares of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.

Nos. 1319, 1889 to 92, 2833, 2969, 3075, 3326, 5953, 6060, 6488, 6697, 6969, 7825, 7832 to 34, 8638 to 42, 8969, and 10134.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLE BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN HILL.

(If not previously sold by private contract.)

On MONDAY, next the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, (it not previously disposed of by private sale) the following two valuable airy Bungalows, namely:—

First.—That desirable and airy Bungalow, built by A. D. Robertson, Esq., Civil Service, and afterwards owned by Premchund Roychund, situated on the best part of the Matheran Hill, with an extensive Compound and Garden nicely laid out, together with Furniture, Outhouses, Offices, Servants' Rooms, Cook-house, Stabling, &c.

For particulars, apply to JOHN HURRELL, Esq., Solicitor, or the undersigned.

Second.—All that extensive ground, with the Pucka-built Bungalow, owned and occupied for some years by M. H. Scott, Esq., situated at Matheran, near the Church, and commanding a beautiful view, together with the Furniture, Garden, Out-houses, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Stabling.

For particulars apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OLD BEEF MARKET AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN BUTCHER STREET, BY ORDER OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, next the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to sell (conditionally, subject to the approval and confirmation by the said Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay) by Public Auction,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 93 feet 3 inches in length, and 78 feet 10 inches in breadth or 756-28 square yards or thereabout, as per Plan, together with the Building erected and standing thereon, and known as the Beef Market and Slaughter House, situated in Butcher Street, together with a well

The above to be sold in three different lots, with a frontage of 26 feet 3 inches each, with any materials thereon.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, HARNESS, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, Harness, &c., of A. Thomson, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) the same comprises, rich Glassware, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Tea Set, Toast Rack, Waiter, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, and the Furniture consists of a set of Dining Table in 2 pieces, a round do for 10 persons, Side Board, Table Argand and Moderator Lamps, Punkahchairs, Dumb Waiter, Celerets, Screens, handsome Circular, Table, Easy, Drawing Room and other Chairs, a Plated 3 light Harging Argand Lamp, Carpets, a three-seated Ottoman Chiffonier, Music Stand, a First-rate Mahogany Square Pianforte by Collard and Collard, an Eight-day Clock by James McCabe, Pictures, a four post Bedstead, Camp Cots, reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Towel Horses, Cooking utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A Handsome English-built Sociable, with a pair of Handsome Fast Trotting Grey and Fleabitten horses and Harness complete.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Peat.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD—Next to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th, and FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, next to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c. comprising rich Cut Glassware, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Fruit Dishes, Centre Pieces, Water Jugs and Rummers, &c., handsome Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, a set of best Plated Dish Covers containing (6) Ho water and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea Set, Tea Kettles, Candlesticks, a set of handsome Spoons and Forks in Mahogany case for 12 persons, a Set of Dessert Knives and Forks, a pair of rich Centre Pieces, Fish Carver, &c. Ivory handle Cutlery by Mappin, a double Barrel Gun in case, a Set of Blackwood Dining Table for twenty-four persons, round Dining Do., Side Boards, English Mahogany Chairs, Screens, an elegantly Carved Blackwood large circular Table with Marble Top, Pier, Card, Writing and other Tables, an English Mahogany Writing Table with slope and drawers, Whatnots, Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Reclining and Drawing Room Chairs, an excellent Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, a Harmonium, a small hand Organ, rich Oil Paintings in gilt frames, Pictures, Bronze single and three light hanging Argand Lamps, a pair of Tucker's Billiard Lamps, handsome five and six light Chandeliers, rich Table Ornaments, Candelabras, Bronze Figures, Vases, handsome Clocks, a first-rate Music Box with drum and bells, two large four post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Teapoys, Hat Stands, Veranda Couches, English Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Carpets, Tin Bathing Tubs, a few lots of Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Ice Box, Dispense articles, a few dozen of very superior Sherry, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PERSIAN SWORDS OF THE FINEST WATER.

On SATURDAY, the 21st prox., precisely at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction a their rooms two valuable Damascus Swords, the property of an officer of the Bombay Army, viz:—

1. An Ispahan Sword, the manufacture of the celebrated Sword-maker of Shah Abbas the Great, King of Persia (A. D. 1500 to 1560) inscription, in gold, is as follows: "The manufacture of Assad-ullah, the slave of Shah Abbas." This specimen has been considered one of the finest examples of the artist and its water without flame or interruption can be traced from point to hilt.

2. Another and lighter blade, the manufacture of a maker of Kazmeen and known as a Kara Kan ween blade, presenting a fine specimen of the water termed "Bide."

These are the two Swords which Sir Alexander Burns was allowed to inspect when at Kabul (see Cabool pp. 144-145), and were parted with by their owner entirely through distressed circumstances Good Swords are generally put into shabby scabbard and common hilts, for sake of concealment, and to enable people to remove valuable specimens without attracting notice, as they can be rehilted and scabbared in a very short time, and from the fact of a good Sword blade requiring no ornament to shew its excellencies.

To connoissurs of valuable Sword blades, these are two important and valuable examples.

Bombay, 21st February, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Effectual Aid.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at a little cost. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable in relieving pain, reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. Taken in appropriate doses, they are a blessing to the rich, when suffering from indigestion, gout, skin diseases, &c., and a boon to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicine should be in the possession of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to relieve pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be obtained.

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